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Journal of Social Hygiene

**Mutual Responsibilities of the Community,
the Armed Forces and the Serviceman**

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ABOUT THE AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION

The American Social Hygiene Association, organized in 1913, is the national voluntary agency for social hygiene in the United States.

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MAY, 1949

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**Mutual Responsibilities of the Community, the Armed Forces
and the Serviceman**

EDITORIAL

FUTURE COMMUNITY LEADERS IN TRAINING

There are three-way social hygiene obligations and opportunities in today's peacetime national defense program. *Military authorities*, through a broadened educational and character guidance program, are in position to stress to trainees the benefits of self-discipline, high moral standards and acceptance of responsibility. *Civic leaders* have a better chance than ever before to show visiting servicemen and women what the community can do to provide "good times in good company". The *trainees*, if they will, can gain inspiration, knowledge and experience which will make them not only efficient while on duty, but true community leaders when they return home.

To emphasize and clarify these obligations and opportunities, the American Social Hygiene Association at its Annual Meeting in Washington last February invited members of the Armed Forces to discuss *Mutual Responsibilities*, with emphasis on character guidance. The record of that discussion is presented here. Speaking on behalf of the community is the recently released report of the President's Committee on Religion and Welfare in the Armed Forces.* Military and community viewpoints are confirmed by the experience of ASHA headquarters staff and field representatives in their assignments, now soon to begin a second year, with cooperation from the United Service Organizations, for aid to the national defense program in these matters.

Better citizens, future community leaders, as well as better soldiers, sailors and airmen, are top objectives of our united effort.

* *Community Responsibility to Our Peacetime Servicemen and Women*, March 24, 1949. See page 218.

A Letter from the National Defense Establishment

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON

25 FEB 1949

Dear Mr. Mather:

Not long ago you were kind enough to forward to me a copy of the American Social Hygiene Association's resolution, adopted at their annual meeting, whereby they endorse the precepts and purpose of the Armed Forces' renewed emphasis on character guidance. The outstanding work of your fine organization can stand on its own without any testimonial from me. However, this most recent supporting action gives us of the National Military Establishment an opportunity to tell you in writing of our profound appreciation for all you have done to help protect the health and morals of our service men and women.

The fact that the newer serviceman is so much younger, has more money to spend and often enjoys longer week-ends, has compelled the Armed Forces to refortify certain moral safeguards which the parents of America implicitly demand. In this connection - and to confirm what is already apparent to you - I can report that approximately 500,000 minors (under 21) volunteered to come into the services in 1948 alone. The support of the American Social Hygiene Association in helping us to meet this new and immediate need has been invaluable.

As you know, we do what we can within the National Military Establishment to maintain the highest possible moral and spiritual standards for all the men and women in uniform, but the degree of our success in this endeavor is in direct proportion to the amount of cooperation we receive from civilian communities who play host to service personnel. I believe that your organization has made a real contribution in this direction by enlisting the help of these same communities in safeguarding the health of our young men and women while they are in the service of their country. I am satisfied that by the efforts of the American Social Hygiene Association these men and women will return to their own communities, at the conclusion of their respective tours of duty, not only better soldiers, sailors and airmen, but better citizens.

Kind personal regards.

Sincerely yours

James Forrestal

James Forrestal

Mr. Philip Mather, President
American Social Hygiene Association
1790 Broadway
New York 19, New York

MUTUAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMMUNITY, THE ARMED FORCES AND THE SERVICEMAN

A Panel Presentation by Members of the Armed Forces at the
Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting of the American
Social Hygiene Association

February 2, 1949, Washington, D. C.

Members of the Panel

Chairman:

MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN P. PARKER, JR.
The Provost Marshal General, U. S. Army

Department of the Army

LT. COLONEL W. A. BISHOP
*Chief, Army Recreational Service,
Office of Special Services*

LT. COLONEL JAMES B. MURPHY
*Planning and Training Division,
Office of the Chief of Chaplains*

MAJOR CLAUDE M. EBERHART, MC
*Infectious Disease Control Branch,
Office of the Surgeon General*

Department of the Navy

CAPTAIN JACK MAGINNIS
*Head, Corrective Services Branch,
Bureau of Naval Personnel*

CAPTAIN R. W. BABIONE, MC
*Director, Preventive Medicine Division,
Bureau of Medicine and
Surgery*

CAPTAIN D. V. GLADDING
*Director of Welfare, Bureau of Naval
Personnel*

Department of the Air Force

BRIGADIER GENERAL J. V. DILLON
The Air Provost Marshal General

LT. COLONEL PALMER P. PIERCE
*Chief, Plans and Training Branch,
Office-Chief of Air Force Chaplains*

MAJOR LOUIS KOSSUTH, MC
*Chief, Preventive Medicine Branch,
Professional Division, Office of the
Air Surgeon*

LT. COL. JAMES A. CREHAN
Chief, Personnel Affairs Branch

U. S. Marine Corps

LT. COLONEL DANIEL C. POLLOCK
*Officer-in-Charge, Welfare Division,
Special Services Branch, Personnel
Department*

U. S. Coast Guard

COMMANDER L. H. MORINE
Chief, Military Morale Division

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

Representatives of the Armed Services welcome this opportunity to meet with The American Social Hygiene Association, Inc., and to present their respective views concerning mutual responsibilities of the Community, the Armed Forces and the Serviceman, to surround the man in uniform with the most wholesome influences.

The obligation of the Armed Services has been recognized by statements such as that issued by Secretary of the Army, Kenneth C. Royall, on 3 August, last, in which he said: "The Army has an obligation, especially to the parent of the youthful soldier, to continue so far as possible under the conditions of military service, the wholesome influences of the home, the family and the community. The reward is rich: Better citizens and better soldiers."

The Navy and the Air Force have made similar pronouncements and all three services were grouped by President Truman on September 16, 1948, when he reemphasized the obligation of all the Armed Forces to "Safeguard the religious, moral, educational and recreational welfare of their men."

For the past thirty-five years the American Social Hygiene Association, Inc., has engaged in closely related activities under the general definition of social hygiene. The Association has manifested its interest in the serviceman, as well as in the population as a whole. As Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur has said, "The goal of social hygiene is a people healthy, normal, well balanced—fit to build successful families, homes, communities—as foundation stones of strength and progress."

It is apparent that the interests of the Armed Forces and of the American Social Hygiene Association are parallel. Both institutions have accepted a mutual responsibility. Both are anxious to profit from the experiences of the other.

For that reason I believe that we can best serve the purposes of this meeting by making what will be a virtual report of measures toward a common goal which have been adopted by various agencies of the military services.

Disciplinary officers, medical officers, the chaplains and officers particularly charged with recreation and other welfare activities, have most intimate contact with the problems of character development among service personnel. For that reason the members of this panel have been grouped into those respective categories.

- I. Disciplinary Aspects
- II. Medical Aspects
- III. Religious Aspects
- IV. Recreation and General Welfare Activities

The effect has been to divide this presentation into four sections. I hope that the various speakers will feel free to make observations and suggestions that normally would be within the field of other specialists.

I will ask General Dillon, the Air Provost Marshal, to open the discussion. He is a man of wide experience in all phases of human behavior among service personnel. I know that he subscribes to the theory of prevention rather than of punishment for transgression. I believe that he can present us with much food for thought and as a guide to possible future action:

I. DISCIPLINARY ASPECTS**AIR-FORCE VIEWS****BRIGADIER GENERAL DILLON**

The services and the communities have duties and responsibilities to the men in the services.

A very large percentage of our men in service are embraced in the age bracket between 16 and 20 years. These young men for the most part are away from their homes for the first time in their lives. They are for the first time freed from the usual salutary parental restraints. They are in the formative stage of their lives. The services have the duty to take these men, determine their capabilities, and discipline them so that they may take their place as a smooth working element of the military machine.

The most important and indeed the most delicate duty of the services is to discipline their men. We might at this point relevantly inquire: What is discipline? A national industry throughout the war used the statement on all its advertisements that: "Morale is a lot of little things." And I suppose that discipline is a lot of little things also. A better definition of military discipline is that it "is that mental attitude and state of training which render proper conduct innate under all conditions." This definition immediately conveys the concept that discipline is a product of training. It is only achieved through patience and understanding on the part of the commander, and rarely if ever attained where the commander himself is not well disciplined. Confucius said: "If one will govern others he must first learn to govern himself." Later on Napoleon said: "There are no good and bad regiments—there are good and bad Colonels." And very recently General Hoyt Vandenberg, Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, said: "A person who is not himself disciplined has no moral right to discipline others." So throughout the centuries we have the great leaders all reaching similar conclusions regarding discipline.

The service takes a young man into its fold and immediately must substitute an influence for the parental influence; must provide a place to live and work with equal or better influences than the home, school or office. This is no small task. The commander and subordinate officers and noncommissioned officers of the unit which the young man joins must provide the restraints and influences normally provided by his parents. The barracks substitute for the home.

The working part of the day presents few if any problems of discipline. Normally the training or work engages the attention of the soldier and he is under the eyes of his superiors. The off duty hours present the problems. The Services recognize that some pleasant way to engage the soldier during his leisure hours must be provided. "Idleness is the tool of the devil." Extensive athletic programs are carried on. Servicemen are encouraged to participate

or alternatively his spectator interest is stimulated. Service clubs, libraries, movies and other forms of wholesome entertainment are normally provided at the posts, camps and stations to meet the varying tastes of the men.

Regardless however of the extensiveness and the quality of the means of engaging the leisure time of the serviceman at his station—his desire for change will occasionally bring him to the neighboring community. This is true, even though the movies he sees in town might have been seen at his post a week before at half the price and the beer he drinks in the town tavern costs more and is the same brand that is available to him at his post.

The environment in which he spends his leisure will normally determine whether or not the serviceman will stay out of trouble. Which in turn determines whether he stays fit to effectively perform his duties. Proceeding on the assumption that only contented cows give Carnation milk, it seems to me that it is the joint duty and responsibility of the services and community to provide an environment for the leisure hours of the serviceman where he can wholesomely engage his time and avoid trouble.

Jointly the services have established Disciplinary Control Boards and Character Guidance Councils, in purpose having a common denominator of providing wholesome and clean environments for the servicemen.

There is a small percentage of servicemen who regardless of the undesirable elements of the environment both on the station and in the adjoining community, will find the decent place and avoid the indecent. There is an equal percentage who will find the indecent and avoid the decent. Then there is a very large percentage who may be swayed in either direction. It is for this great body of men that we must keep the environment on and off the base as wholesome as possible.

The service cannot wholly and effectively accomplish its purpose without the understanding, intelligent cooperation of the civilian community. The services have no control over the civilian community. If it does not provide a decent environment for the serviceman it must be avoided, and this is accomplished by undesirable off-limits pronouncements. When such pronouncements are made by the services it is tantamount to saying to the community: "You have failed to do your job in providing a decent place for servicemen and accordingly servicemen will not be permitted to visit your community."

Only the people of a community can control its standard of decency. The services do not ask that any special favor be shown the serviceman. We ask only that they receive the same protection and enforcement of your laws as do your civilians.

You may reasonably inquire what standard of decency do we desire for the serviceman. We simply ask that you keep your community as clean and decent as you should want it for your sons and daughters.

It is hardly conceivable that we shall ever attain perfection in the disciplining of our forces. Some nations have attained a degree of perfection in discipline through drive and fear. We aspire to attain discipline through intelligent leadership. The community by doing its part can make the task less arduous and indeed more pleasant for our leaders in service.

NAVAL DISCIPLINE AND THE COMMUNITY

CAPTAIN MAGINNIS

It is my privilege to discuss briefly with you the matter of discipline as interpreted and applied by the Department of the Navy. At first thought you may wonder just what this particular subject may have to do with the theme of today's meeting. As I develop the subject of discipline I believe you will see the relationship.

If I may quote from a well known author, Mr. Noah Webster has several definitions of discipline; he starts off by saying, "See disciple" and goes on to say "to train in self control" and "training which molds, strengthens or perfects." There are additional interpretations of the word, involving "chastisement" and "punitive." The Navy places its emphasis on the first definition, "discipline is training to strengthen the individual and develop within him self control."

The purpose of such discipline is to transform groups of individuals into cohesive units, effective in battle.

The development of a sense of discipline in the individual is based on a well ordered plan. Take the recruit who is first put into a training center—where in all too brief a time he must learn many things: in a group of men he becomes impressed with respect for the rights of others. Group living places emphasis on the absolute necessity for personal cleanliness. Group movement teaches him the rudiments of teamwork.

All of the training of discipline is bent toward showing the man, as an individual, the value of teamwork. As an individual he must control his own movements and his desires to meet the needs of the group of which he is now a part.

As his training progresses discipline is broadened to revitalize pride in the traditions of his country and teach him *Esprit de Corps*. When he reaches the fleet, his training and his interests being adequate, it is soon evident to him that the discipline he has learned is vital to the operation and safety of his unit.

The value of discipline proves itself under the pressure of events. In action, the normal person, conscious of self preservation, still subjugates his individual desires to the needs of his unit. It is proof that discipline pays off in high dividends that we now add to our national traditions the breaches of Normandy and Tarawa, the failures of the Kamikaze, the success of our submarines.

We can take pride in these evidences of the success of the individual to accept discipline and benefit by it. But there is also evidence of failure. I do not doubt for a moment but that some of this failure was due to faulty leadership or that training was not properly given.

However, a measurable amount of the failure must be attributed to the people who are community leaders; to the fathers and mothers who provided no foundations on which discipline could be built.

The problems of the training centers were and are multiplied by the need for indoctrination of men and young men who arrive there lacking any knowledge of social responsibility. Young men whose only training in teamwork was given by the corner gang leaders, boys whose ideas of property rights were evidenced by joy-riding, are difficult to train along the lines of self control and group consciousness. Many a failure can be traced directly to family and community apathy. The training centers are required to attempt in twelve weeks to correct attitudes which have been developing for as many years.

And again, the problems of maintaining standards once they are imbedded into the individual is not always aided by community cooperation.

The military man on leave or liberty is exposed to all sorts and types of treatment. Some communities present admirable facilities for recreation and assistance to servicemen and, believe me, these are used. Other communities permit, and condone, facilities for illegal and immoral purposes and these too are used.

Almost in its entirety the punitive definition of discipline is applied to individuals whose failure has occurred as a result of incidents on shore on leave or liberty. Case histories are monotonous in their reference to liquor and unwise choice of associates. Statistically, the final failure in discipline, resulting in discharge under other than honorable conditions, occurs within sixteen months after enlistment.

It could be pointed out that if our training were successful the emphasis on self control and pride would preclude failures of discipline by these associations. But let me remind you that statistically we have the discipline failure for sixteen months, the community has had seventeen or more years to help form his character.

Our training seeks to strengthen the individual, to teach him self control. To make him a bulwark of the nation. You who come from all parts of this land can help. If the community does its part, the Navy will not fail in its mission.

III. MEDICAL ASPECTS OF THE SOCIAL PROBLEM

CAPTAIN BABIONE

Representatives of the Medical Departments of the three Armed Services are happy to participate in this panel discussion together with the representatives of activities concerned with religion, morals, welfare and discipline. We consider that the problem confronting us basically involves all of these activities and that the medical department is concerned in the fundamental social problem only because disease occasionally results from failure in the other realms.

The Medical Departments of the armed services place their main emphasis on prevention. The representatives of the Medical Departments before you today are all working in preventive medicine. Military medicine in general, and military preventive medicine in particular has always had a keen interest in the control of venereal disease. The venereal diseases led all other categories of diseases in the Navy in 25 out of 46 years from 1900 to 1945, as a cause of lost time, and placed second in 13 others. It has been estimated that for two items alone, namely time lost and hospital cost, venereal disease cost the Navy over six million dollars in the single year of 1945.

From the very beginning of the social hygiene movement, the medical aspects of the social problem have been its chief motivating force. In the beginning the attack on the ravages of disease received almost the exclusive attention of persons interested in this problem. This is another instance of the tail wagging the dog, for it has been estimated that in the armed services with their present method of prophylaxis, there may be as many as 200 promiscuous sexual contacts for each case of venereal disease that is acquired. It may be seen, therefore, that as control of disease has improved, the size of the tail in proportion to the dog has grown progressively smaller. If the day should arrive when the disease factor in this problem is eliminated entirely, you may say that the tail has been amputated but you will still have the dog.

The medical approach to the social problem will now be reviewed in its historical development. In the beginning medical officers of the armed services, and physicians generally, were concerned only with treatment of cases that had been recognized. In the Armed Forces the keen interest in the prevention of disease soon led to the development of methods of prophylactic treatment. In order to make these two methods more effective, there were added the elements of punishment for non-compliance, and education for the sake of improving the cooperation of the individual soldier and sailor. In recent years a fifth method, contact interviewing and reporting, has been developed into an effective tool for reducing the incidence of venereal disease by means of a two-way approach. This tool first helps public health agencies to discover infectious cases, and secondly helps law enforcement agencies to control sexual promiscuity of an aggravated type.

In all of these medical approaches to the control of venereal disease, there has been the greatest possible coordination, cooperation, and uniformity between the three armed services. The individual initiative of each of the branches has contributed to the advancement of the techniques employed by the others.

On the score of treatment of venereal disease, the armed services have always used the latest accepted methods. The services have had several advantages over civilian and private medical agencies in the treatment of venereal disease. They have used the largest recommended doses of penicillin for treatment of syphilis, sparing no expense to give the best treatment possible. The treatment costs the man nothing and consequently has been completed with no interruption because of financial straits. The military services have much better control of the patient and for this reason were able to diagnose more of their cases in an early stage, to carry more of them through the full schedule of prolonged treatment formerly required and were generally able to provide better follow-up for the mass of cases. As a result of these advantages in treatment, it is believed that the armed services constituted a much smaller reservoir of infection than the civilian community.

On the second point, armed services were able to make vastly better use of prophylactic treatments than civilian agencies. These prophylactic treatments were offered free or at a very low cost. The services had better facilities and opportunities for educating their personnel in the need for and the use of prophylactic methods. The services originated new methods and are still conducting studies for further improvements in prophylactic methods. Studies have been conducted by the Army on a new chemical agent and by the Navy on oral penicillin tablets.

Punishment has always appealed to many people as an appropriate tool for the control of venereal disease and for a time was widely used in the Armed Forces. Punishment to enforce prophylaxis was found after a period of nearly 20 years trial to be entirely unworkable. It makes the doctor who is trying to administer prophylactic and therapeutic treatment a policeman. Even before the adoption of disciplinary action for control of venereal diseases, the acquisition of a venereal disease was held to be due to the man's own misconduct so that his pay was forfeited for the time that he was sick and his promotion was frequently delayed or prevented. During the pre-penicillin days the period of potential infectiousness of a case of venereal disease was so long that a reasonable quarantine for the protection of the community often resulted in a considerable loss of liberty or leave. In recent years an arbitrarily prolonged quarantine was revived in order to bring some restraining force to bear on men who were indifferent to their personal responsibility for caring for their own health. This too has been abandoned because it drove men to concealment, delay in reporting, self-treatment, with resulting detriment to good therapy and control of spread of the disease. Punishment for concealment of a venereal disease is the only form of punishment now remaining in effect in the Armed

Forces. There is one other measure in force, namely, undesirable discharge for repeated venereal infection. Overtones of punishment are present in this measure and it will doubtless cause some concealment.

Inasmuch as the big field of venereal disease education will be covered by another discussant, we will proceed to the subject of contact interviewing and reporting. This is one method which requires joint effort of military and civilian agencies. The purpose of the contact interview is to obtain information from the patient which will first help the civilian public health agencies to discover infectious cases, and secondly to help the civilian law enforcement agencies to locate aggravated conditions of promiscuity.

The steps taken by the military agencies consist of the contact interview and the submission of the contact report. The interview is held shortly after the diagnosis of a venereal disease is made, usually on the same day. If incomplete information is obtained in the first interview, a second one may be held at a later time after the man has had time to think it over. The contact report from a naval activity, when completed, is forwarded through the district commandant and through the state health departments to the appropriate local health agency. The steps taken by the civilian agencies include contact tracing and examination of contacts found; treatment of contacts who are infected or who in some cases are only potentially infected; and completion of the action portion of the contact report; and return of the report to the originator.

In this important phase of interrupting the chain of infection in the venereal diseases the highest degree of mutual responsibility is necessary if the task is to be accomplished. The military services must obtain adequate information on each person named as a contact and they must get information on every possible contact. This function is now fulfilled by specially trained interviewers. The U. S. Public Health Service cooperates most completely by providing an outstanding training course in contact interviewing and by inviting the military services to send promising men to this training course. The success of this indoctrination is attested by the fact that interviewers who have completed this course are bringing out almost three times as many contacts per case as they did before receiving this training. It is the civilian community's responsibility to provide sufficient funds and enough competent workers to investigate all reports submitted and to treat all cases discovered. Through the full acceptance of this joint responsibility a very large measure of control of venereal diseases will be possible and the technic of medical control of the epidemiological aspects of the venereal diseases will reach its highest state of development.

As has been mentioned, the relationship of disease to the larger and more fundamental social problem became steadily more apparent as medical approaches to venereal disease control improved. Within the services, the aid and cooperation of chaplains, welfare and

recreation officers, training officers, and discipline officers were brought to bear in a many-sided attack on the problem of promiscuous sexual behavior. Each of these activities has a contribution to make to the solution of the complex problem of undesirable social behavior. Each also has a mutual need for and responsibility toward the corresponding activities in the civilian communities where military personnel spend their leisure time.

The work of the Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Boards furnishes an example of the most highly coordinated attack by several activities both in the Services and in the civilian community. Here, in monthly conference at local, regional, and national levels, representatives of all the services and of all interested service and civilian activities, pool their information and coordinate their efforts to improve the environment in which young people work and play. The information gathered from medical records of venereal disease affords a useful though incomplete index of the extent and location of the problem environment. The compilation of data from Contact Interview Reports on place of encounter and place of exposure is more useful. When this is combined with records of disciplinary problems stemming from specific places such as bars, taverns, houses of prostitution, etc., a mass of evidence is obtained which enables effective action to be taken by both military and civilian agencies. In this connection the studies of the American Social Hygiene Association on the prostitution and allied vice conditions in various cities is most helpful.

At many Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Board meetings the civilian representation includes members of the Health Department, Police Department, Vice Squad, Bar and Tavern Associations, Alcoholic Beverage Control Boards, local Social Hygiene Societies, and sometimes the Regional Director of the field office of the American Social Hygiene Association. Real progress has been made in many cities by the cooperative effort and acceptance of joint responsibility on the part of military and civilian agencies concerned in the social problem. This broad and unified approach is only beginning to make itself felt. Medical personnel, both military and civilian, hail this new step as a most promising one in the control of a disease-producing environment. Its significance to those interested in bettering family life should be equally great.

COMMENTS BY MAJOR EBERHART

Major Kossuth* in his discussion of the venereal disease program has brought out a very important point—the motivation of the individual. We in the Medical Department of the Army have learned

* A tour of duty outside the USA made it impossible for Major Kossuth to prepare a written statement for inclusion here. The JOURNAL looks forward to publishing Air Force views on medical aspects at a later date.

that the prevention of venereal disease, involving as it does control of emotional social behavior, requires realignment of the individual's social attitudes.

Although it is almost a platitude that venereal disease attacks individuals in all walks of life, it is likewise true that a large proportion of venereal disease patients are habitual repeaters. In one large command an analysis of soldiers reported as having venereal disease revealed that about one third of them had one or more reinfections in that time. Despite all attempts to educate this group in ways to avoid venereal disease, they persisted in their established behavior pattern because they, as individuals, were not sufficiently motivated to do otherwise.

Brody¹ has furnished some insight into how the average soldier who contracts venereal disease differs from those who do not develop these infections. It was found that he has less education than other soldiers, is usually not married, is more unrestrained, carefree, ready to take chances and more readily influenced. He is more inclined to drink and as a civilian was arrested somewhat more frequently. Likewise he adjusts poorly to Army life and has a record of more courts-martial and company punishments. He began his sex life earlier and as a civilian engaged in extra-marital intercourse and visited prostitutes more frequently. As a soldier overseas he has sexual intercourse more often. Sexual intercourse is a more important factor in his life, and he exercises less discretion in choosing the woman with whom he cohabits. In fact, he less often selects the woman but is more often solicited by her.

Dr. Brody, who is a psychiatrist, arrived at these conclusions as a result of an analysis of patients in Army hospitals in Italy during the war. It is notable that he found no relationship between neurotic personality and the contracting of a venereal disease. He did gain the impression, however, that patients with venereal disease felt more insecure than the average person, and to them sexual intercourse was a reassurance and proof of their manliness.

A later survey, also conducted in Italy by the Army in 1945, revealed some of the reactions of promiscuous soldiers to the venereal disease control program as practiced then. They reacted favorably to the educational program and indicated a grasp of the material by scoring high on a venereal disease fact quiz, but there was no evidence that the program changed their frequency of intercourse. Those who had the most frequent intercourse had the poorest prophylactic habits. The provision of frequent dances and parties in no noticeable way reduced the amount of sexual intercourse; in fact there was a slight tendency toward more intercourse among men who were liberally provided with these diversions. This latter statement is not to be interpreted as a criticism of dances and parties.

REFERENCE

1. Brody, M. W.: *Men Who Contract Venereal Disease*, Journal of Venereal Disease Information, 29, 334-337, Nov. 1948.

These recreational activities probably do provide diversion for the less promiscuous and celibate soldier. The point is that there is a large number of men who want and seek women for sexual purposes regardless of the availability of recreational facilities.

Hence, it is clear that there exists a large group of men who get into medical difficulties primarily because of established behavior patterns and attitudes. These develop as a result of the previous training and experience of the individual, and are firmly fixed by the time he is of military age. It is possible to change these attitudes by means of time consuming, complicated psychological procedures. Unfortunately the Medical Departments of the Armed Forces are at present in no position to embark on a program employing the psychiatric approach to the venereal disease patient. However, the employment of the psychiatric approach in the San Francisco city clinics is noted with interest.

Of prime importance in any long term program to curb venereal disease is the guidance of the mental growth of our children in order that their future concepts of sexual activity will not place them in the venereal disease prone group of adults such as has been described. Certainly our mutual responsibility in venereal disease control and character guidance should include and give high priority to the development and improvement of the indoctrination of our children in sex hygiene and its emotional, moral and ethical aspects. This program is apparently most needed among children with the least educational opportunity. Definite action now in extending sex hygiene education to all children through the home, school and church can be expected to reap rich dividends in improved social hygiene in the future.

III. RELIGIOUS ASPECTS

CHAPLAIN PIERCE

The present Character Guidance Program within the military establishment has had a long history of development from the treatment of venereal disease, and nothing more, up to a study of character and youth which can be guided.

This required not only new implementation of a program but a change in thinking as far as the problem was concerned. It was felt by many of the leaders, particularly the chaplains, that the venereal disease problem implied certain moral delinquency and that morality as such should be considered in any new program and that instruction should be given all personnel in the whole field of morality and not exclusively in the matter of sex morality.

The program was tried, in a small way, at Fort Knox, Kentucky, with UMT. With this select group the program was a full success and it was deemed advisable to make the program available to all personnel. In this the chaplains have a special responsibility since

they dealt with the moral and spiritual welfare of personnel. It was decided that the chaplain would be allocated special periods in the regular training schedule for instruction in morality which all military personnel would attend. This instruction was to be prepared in the Office of the Chief of Chaplains and coordinated with the Information and Education Division.

This instruction would be given to men with previous military training as well as to men who were enlisting for the first time. The new men, wherever possible, within the first week after enlistment would be given a talk which would stress the high standards expected of military personnel and emphasize self-control, self-discipline, right conduct, clean living and obligation to home, family, church and nation.

All of this thinking, talking and working was finally cemented in Department of Army circular No. 231 and *Air Force Regulation 35-31, 35-32*. The title of these directives was *Character Guidance*. These regulations state that Character Guidance counseling will be established at the highest level as well as at post, camps and stations. These directives were founded upon the assumption that the services have an obligation to the parents of youthful servicemen to duplicate the wholesome influence of the home and the community, so far as is practical under conditions of military service. These directives also state who will be members of each council.

Many attempts have been made to put in the hands of the chaplain all aids in the Character Guidance Program. One of the first aids is the Chaplain's Hour. These lectures were developed under the direction of the Chaplain School. These lectures are not sermons, they are concerned primarily with morality. They stress things which ought to be done. The lectures run in subject matter from *Our Way of Life* to the *Natural Law*. There are other things which the military establishment is attempting to do in increasing the effectiveness of chaplains in this particular. I will enumerate a few of them: 1. Special courses of instruction at the Chaplain School; 2. Retreats and conferences for chaplains; 3. Retreats and pilgrimages for laymen; 4. Staff conferences of chaplains and their assistants.

In closing I would like to say that the chaplain's first activity is as a religious leader and that as a religious leader he is a mighty force for the guidance and strengthening of character. The individual chaplain can always furnish a motivating reason for good conduct. However, the Character Guidance Program can be and is an addition to what the chaplain is able to do in his regular chapel services.

CHAPLAIN MURPHY

My friend and confrere, Chaplain Pierce, has told you very effectively and yet, because of the limitations of time, only sketchily what the Military Service offers and attempts to do, in building the religious life and developing the character of the young men

entrusted to its care. Before you begin in your own mind to question how well or poorly the effort results, I would like to raise for you a few considerations as to what the Military Service expects of the civilian community in the accomplishment of this effort.

All human activity might be considered as stemming from one of two considerations, either a set of facts which demand action, or an attitude of mind which impels a man to act. Sometimes the two are closely dovetailed. To attempt to determine which comes first would involve us in the old scholastic discussion concerning truth and being, or would raise the more popular question as to which was first the hen or the egg. Do we have certain facts and build from those facts an attitude or do we adopt an attitude and then allow it to prompt and color a set of facts in our lives?

I purposely pass over the tendency to be concerned with the few facts of material aid that the short space of time allotted here would allow me to suggest as being the desired contribution of the civilian community in the building of the new Army so that I may rather emphasize for you the attitude of mind and heart which we chaplains of the Army, and indeed I think it safe to say the Department of the Army itself, would want you to have towards your Military Establishment.

To speak here in terms of sympathy, interest, understanding, cooperation is not enough for our purpose. The Army in our time has undertaken a program never before envisioned as part of the life of our people. That program involving as it does the regimentation of large numbers of young men must bear the buffeting of all the currents that have contributed to make the stream of life in our times very difficult and dangerous. The faults in education, the broken home life of so many American families, the strained economy of our system of great production, unemployment and much leisure all have their effect on the program of the Army, a program which undertakes to train young men not only for the hard, sacrificial life as soldiers for war but also for the equally wearing duties as citizens for peace. The Character Guidance Program of the Army has that as its purpose.

And yet the attitude of mind of a large segment of the civilian community is a negative one. In the old days, people liked the Army because they were afraid of Indians; in time of war, the same interest revives. What we desire is that you like the Army now because what it does is good and the men who are in it are good, and we want you to insist that it always be so. If the civilian community demands that a soldier be a gentleman, it will make it a little easier for us to insist that this is a right standard of living. Good manners spring from a moral source and tend to make a man moral and, conversely, a man who is moral ought to have good manners. We do not want the civilian community to give the young man in uniform the opportunity to forget that. He is told in the hours of his training to be obedient, loyal, diligent, respectful of himself and others, etc., etc.—there is no reason why, because he

is a soldier, the adjacent civilian community should tell him to relax and forget all that discipline.

The American Social Hygiene Association has glimpsed the wide possibilities for good that are inherent in the Army's Character Guidance program and it is diligent in its effort to correct in the life of the Community things that imperil the success of the program. Other agencies likewise have thrown the weight of their effort on our side. But what is yet lacking is an attitude of mind on the part of the people which will demand that this effort not fail, and which in a positive way will lead the communities to contribute to the effective working out of the program.

IV. RECREATION AND GENERAL WELFARE ACTIVITIES

THE NAVY'S PROGRAM ON WELFARE AND RECREATION

CAPTAIN GLADING

The primary purpose and the mission of the Navy Welfare and Recreation Program is to provide a well rounded and diversified program designed to sustain a high state of morale at all times; to provide outlets which will insure the maintenance of mental, physical and emotional fitness; to insure wide opportunities for liberal participation in wholesome, healthful, stimulating attractions such as music, arts, crafts, athletics, dramatics, and social activities; and to provide competent leadership, adequate equipment, and facilities.

The administration of the Recreational Program for each base, station or ship is the responsibility of the commanding officer within the framework of regulations laid down. He is free to run the program as he sees fit, adapting it to the conditions prevailing on his station. Major phases of the program are administered on a Navy-wide basis.

Motion pictures, which are the most widely patronized of all the recreational programs, are furnished at the rate of five new feature programs a week. Sufficient prints are made for adequate distribution to the fleet and overseas activities.

Jointly with the Army and Air Force through the Armed Forces Radio Service, short-wave broadcast programs, such as musical, news, and sports events, and decommercialized programs, are provided to overseas bases, individual ships, and hospitals within the United States.

To provide the latest musical and entertainment recordings, each ship or overseas station is free to subscribe for the V-Disc kits which consist of ten (10) thirty-minute records containing the latest music of featured orchestras and other entertainment features.

In recognition of the fundamental value of arts and crafts and the desire to create, thirty hobbies are presented in a program ranging from gem-cutting to woodworking.

Increasing emphasis has been placed on the All-Navy Sports program in major field events, which start with eliminations on the station level and culminate in final meets to determine the championship, team or individuals, of the entire naval service. This program in addition to fostering *esprit de corps* and spectator interest is believed to have an incentive value. All the officers and men can not hope to be of championship material, but it is believed that after witnessing a major athletic event, they may become interested in playing on an intra-mural level.

Library service and books of technical, professional, general non-fiction and recreational type are provided for all units of the Navy and Marine Corps.

The purpose of Commissioned Officers' Messes, CPO Messes and Enlisted Men's Clubs is to provide meals, lodging, and recreational facilities, and to promote and maintain the well-being, morale and efficiency of naval personnel. Enlisted Men's Centers and clubs are maintained by the local recreational funds with assistance from the Navy Department.

The Navy has assumed full responsibility for the recreational program of naval personnel "within the Gate"; that is, on naval stations, ships, and activities actually under its control. Dependence is placed upon civilian agencies to provide recreational facilities and activities for spiritual guidance "without the gates" in the cities and communities adjacent to naval stations. National organizations have rendered outstanding service in the recreational field. Last year, at the request of the Secretary of Defense, the USO was reorganized and reactivated and it is expected that it will play a major role in the provision of recreational facilities in communities adjacent to military installations in the future. In addition to the National Agencies, many communities and religious organizations have contributed to the moral and recreational needs of the service men and women in their particular community.

It is appropriate to commend the activities of the American Social Hygiene Association, both past and present, which have been of material assistance in the development of community realization and improvement of the problem which the Navy faces.

THE ARMY SPECIAL SERVICES PROGRAM

COLONEL BISHOP

It is my privilege to represent Major General Russel B. Reynolds, Chief of Special Services. The Office of the Chief of Special Services is the agency maintained by the Department of the Army to sustain and improve the off-duty environment of people who wear

its uniform. Our mission is to assist commanders in the field in stimulating, developing, and maintaining mental and physical well-being of military personnel by providing an interesting and wholesome on-post environment for off-duty time.

The underlying purpose of the Special Services program is to assist commanders to make our troops more effective by creating a discipline which is voluntary and enthusiastic rather than enforced. Its ultimate aim, of course, is military success.

Winning morale in war time is that which can survive defeat or disaster, disappointed hopes, retreats, physically enervating conditions and heavy losses. The supreme tests of morale are time and adversity. The objects of morale work in peace are to place troops in such mental condition that they will be most receptive to psychological stimulation in the event of war; also to render the Army as representative as possible of the standards and ideals of the country whose armed, vital force it embodies. The accomplishment of these purposes will result in a more contented, tractable personnel with few disciplinary problems, greater progress in training over any given period, and cause the Army to be viewed by the civilian population with greater pride and interest.

The modern concept of military leadership takes cognizance of the dignity and importance of the individual soldier and stresses genuine concern for his welfare. Army morale work is therefore calculated to bring out, encourage and develop the best there is in him. It aims to stimulate and assist the weak, direct the strong, correct the erring, educate the uninformed and encourage the successful. It brings the soldier to enjoyment of his work and to pride in his organization.

The Army believes that a soldier must find wholesome satisfaction in his military environment, in his role as a soldier off-duty as well as on-duty if he is to fulfill his potential of military strength, and continue to be "the best soldier in the world." Army Special Services is doing its utmost within the limits of its resources to provide the American soldier with an interesting and satisfying environment. We do this through Army and Air Force Exchange Service, Army and Air Force Motion Picture Service, and Army Recreation Service, and through liaison with such civilian organizations as the USO, American Red Cross and the American Social Hygiene Association.

Special Services embraces those recreational activities within the military establishment in which personnel participate on a voluntary basis. There is an honest endeavor to fulfill the soldier's needs in this respect with as much variety as circumstances permit.

The Army and Air Force Exchange Service, through the PX, provides an American home town "Main Street" where the soldier may buy articles of convenience and necessity at nominal cost. PX profits are returned to the soldier in the form of welfare and recreation benefits. Army and Air Force Motion Picture Service—another self-supporting operation—enables him to see the same movies he

would as a civilian. Army Recreational Service provides recreational athletics, libraries, opportunity for participation in Soldier Shows, music activities, manual arts and hobby shops. It also provides service clubs for social gatherings or quiet hours in music room or library. Overseas, rest and recreation centers for vacations and organized tours to places of interest for education and sight-seeing are part of the Special Services recreation service.

During the war years, appropriated money was provided for most of the expenditures for recreational purposes, exclusive of the motion picture and post exchange programs, and even then PX dividends financed many of them. Today, only about 13 per cent of the expenses of this program are provided through appropriated funds, with 87 per cent coming from the soldiers themselves by way of PX profits, or "pay as you go" program. Yet a young man entering today's Regular Army is assured of an environment rich with opportunities for wholesome pursuits in his off-duty hours.

The peacetime duties of the Armed Services are vital, and the morale and welfare of our troops is highly important. Today's assignments, although not as hazardous, are in some respects more difficult than those of 1941 to 1945. Today, as during the war, the attitude of the community greatly affects the attitude and conduct of the soldier. Where he is respected—where he is welcome—that respect and welcome are reflected in the performance of his military duties and in his social behavior as well. It requires only friendly greetings on the street, a genuine welcome into the community life and—most of all—a sincere and manifest belief in the importance of the service being performed by the service man.

We can have increasing confidence that the work we do together, in the civilian communities and on the military reservation, in providing wholesome environments for the young men and women of our Armed Forces, has far reaching results. We believe that in these efforts civilians and the military alike are contributing to the welfare and safety of this nation—and that at the same time we are serving to secure the peace of the world which we all so earnestly desire.

THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

COLONEL POLLOCK

The United States Marine Corps with its stirring motto—*Semper Fidelis*—is well known to all of you. As you know, we are a part of the Navy. The Navy provides the Marines with spiritual and medical assistance. Navy Chaplains hold divine services in every post, station, and organization of the Marine Corps. Medical care is provided by Navy doctors, dentists, nurses, and corpsmen wherever Marines serve.

Our welfare program is very similar to that described for the Fleet. The Marine Corps participates wholeheartedly in the All-Navy Athletic Program. We are proud that we have won our share of the much sought after All-Navy Championships. The Marine Corps' social hygiene policy is parallel to that of the Navy. The facts and the figures already have been very capably presented to you.

By turning back the pages of history we can see how greatly the Armed Forces have expanded their welfare programs. We can see that the development of sound social hygiene procedures has not been just accidental.

In the early days of our armed forces, living conditions for the soldier, the sailor, and the marine were severe. The dreary life at an isolated fort or the monotony of a long sea cruise was broken only by the occasional but violent visits to a town or a port. Not welcomed by community society, the serviceman made himself at home in the taverns and bars where he was welcome—as long as his money lasted. The townspeople locked and barred their doors until the frenzy of the first night liberty activities had abated. This is a grim picture of off-duty leisure time pursuits.

Gradually, but surely, the services, on their own, raised the mental, moral, and physical standards of all hands until by the advent of World War I the enlisted men saw evidence of national concern for their welfare.

Since then the military and naval establishments have continued to expand their welfare programs. Marines receive instruction in social hygiene in recruit camps. From them on they receive a continuing indoctrination at regular intervals that is not left to chance. The man to man talks of the commanding officer and the first sergeant on proper conduct ashore have become traditional, passing from one generation of Marines to another.

Thus, you may judge by what has been said this morning how well they have done and realize how much more still needs to be done.

In conclusion, may I say that the problems of welfare and social hygiene are not new ones to the Services. The Marine Corps along with the other branches of the Armed Forces has waged a long and continuing battle to improve the lot of service personnel. We like to think that we are winning the campaign to improve these conditions subject to our jurisdiction. We hope through such agencies as the American Social Hygiene Association to help better all conditions outside of the limits of the post, station, or airfield that concern the men and women of the Armed Forces.

You have heard the several concepts of the approach the military services have taken to improve the standards, the discipline, and the morals of their personnel. Each special approach has one end in view: To make the American military man the finest trained and the best equipped in the world. It is not a one man task. Each

approach is a contribution to the single goal. You are in a position to add a great deal to the success of our mission by adding to our efforts that of the many communities from which you come.

With the aid of the community we can reach that important step toward our goal of having made each and every man and woman a better citizen through his or her service in the Armed Forces of this country to the ultimate end that they and our sons and our daughters will have the health, the happiness and the four freedoms that we so earnestly desire for them.

THE AIR-FORCES

LT. COL. CREHAN

Predicated on the importance of "off-duty" hours, a comprehensive long-range Airmen Information and Education Program has been inaugurated, centered on the mental, moral and civic development of Air Force personnel. Through this plan the Air Force has provided a healthy, moral, mental and social environment with full opportunity for intellectual development and professional advancement. Perhaps the best broad but simple statement of the function of this approach is to assist each member of the Air Force in becoming a better airman and a better citizen. Personnel are kept aware of the local, national and international issues that confront us each day in order that each airman may understand the vital interest these matters hold for him as an airman and as a citizen. Educational opportunities are made available to each airman primarily during his off-duty time, which will: provide the education necessary for the airman to perform his duties more effectively; assist him in accepting greater responsibilities and meeting educational requirements necessary for promotion; and assist him in employing his leisure time profitably and satisfy his intellectual interests.

Information objectives are accomplished by the following means:

The Airmen Information Hour at which attendance of one hour per week is required of all Air Force personnel. Armed Forces Talks published by the Army-Air Force TI&E Division are used primarily as the basis for these one hour discussion groups.

Another way—the *Information Centers* established at Air Force bases which provide informational materials such as News Maps, news releases, announcements and other pertinent items.

The Armed Forces Radio Service (AFRS) a joint Army-Navy-Air Force operation furnishes information, education and entertainment for servicemen stationed overseas or in hospitals.

The Armed Forces Press Service a joint Army-Air Force operation provides weekly news service to all base newspapers throughout the world.

Information and Education Films a joint Army-Air Force operation provides one film monthly of the "Screen Magazine" series and others on miscellaneous topics of an informational and educational nature.

Maps, Charts and Posters are still other means directed toward visual presentation of American ideals. The Department of Air Force is currently distributing the news map "World News of the Week" to all Air Force bases.

Our educational objectives which provide a steadyng force and a wholesome link with civilian life, and which are the most effective antitoxins against subversive ideologies, are realized by participation in:

The United States Armed Forces Institute (USAFI) a joint Army-Navy-Air Force operation which provides more than 300 correspondence, self-teaching and group study courses in the elementary, high school, vocational, technical and college fields. Approximately 6,000 additional university correspondence courses are made available to airmen through fifty-four (54) civilian colleges and universities cooperating with the United States Armed Forces Institute.

Classes at Air Force bases organized in courses deemed necessary to meet the educational needs and desires of the Air Force military personnel based on local educational surveys. Full and part-time civilian instructors may be employed to teach such classes. A third method is by *Payment of tuition* for Air Force personnel desiring to attend classes during off-duty time at nearby civilian schools and colleges. And still another—*Education Centers* established at Air Force bases which provide educational advisement, testing facilities, supervised study rooms, class room facilities and educational exhibits.

Current interest in the Airmen Information and Education Program is evidenced by the following statistics:

Over sixty-five thousand (65,000) airmen are actively participating in some phase of the Airmen Education Program.

Approximately forty thousand (40,000) airmen are enrolled in the United States Armed Forces Institute correspondence and self-teaching courses. Approximately twenty thousand (20,000) airmen are enrolled in classes organized at local Air Force bases in the United States and overseas. Over five thousand (5,000) airmen are taking advantage of educational facilities at nearby colleges and schools during off-duty time. About five thousand (5,000) new airmen are taking advantage of the educational facilities each month.

The broad mission of our Special Services Program is to provide an interesting environment and wholesome recreational activities at

Air Force installations which will stimulate and maintain the mental and physical well being of all personnel. We participate in the joint Post Exchange and Motion Picture services with the Army, and with them are presently engaged in modernizing the theaters and post exchanges. It is apparent that both are important in the over-all welfare program, providing service and wholesome entertainment for the serviceman and generating funds which support other portions of our welfare and recreation program.

To encourage extensive participation in organized competition and to supplement the base sports activities, Air Force tournaments in six major sports (Basketball, Baseball, Swimming, Softball, Tennis and Golf) are contemplated. Two of these, Tennis and Golf, will include inter-service matches. Emphasis in our sports program is placed on participation in order that all may have an opportunity to play a game, they can play well.

To supplement recreation programs and the local live shows presented at Air Force Bases, we have produced the all airman show "Operation Happiness" which is touring the Zone of Interior bases and which may be performed worldwide. This show is made up entirely of Air Force colored talent. It is contemplated that three more traveling airmen shows will be produced, one of which will consist solely of teen-age talent.

Service Clubs provide for the varied interests of servicemen such as dancing, parties, reading rooms, musical and cultural programs, radio and television, games, writing, social contacts and other forms of leisure diversion.

The Air Force library program provides an integrated recreational, educational and technical service with professional librarians in charge of these collections. Nearly every Air Force installation has a Hobby Craft Shop where our artisans may exercise their creative talents in appropriate surroundings during their leisure.

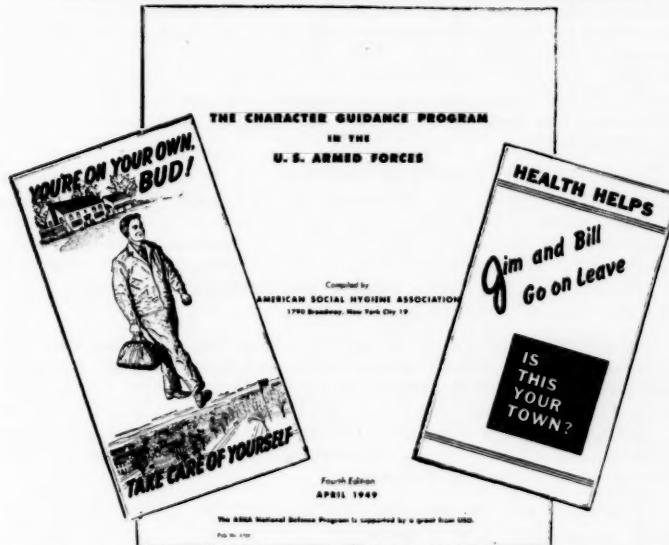
It is contemplated that the USO will re-establish clubs near centers of service population and it is anticipated that these will further enhance the wholesome recreational facilities, presently limited, in some areas.

In our nation the armed services is the servant of the people, designed and trained exclusively to guard our way of life. Duty in its ranks is an exercise of citizenship. Hence, the serviceman who becomes a citizen or the citizen who becomes a serviceman enters no foreign field but finds himself instead engaged in a new phase of his fundamental life purpose—the protection and perpetuation of basic human freedoms. Just as these men are under obligation to serve their country, their country is under obligation to serve them—under obligation to continue as far as practicable the wholesome influence of the home and the community. We are seeking to do this in many ways—through cooperation with local health and law

enforcement officers, by scheduled recreation and entertainment, by instruction in moral and spiritual values, by encouragement of church attendance, and other ways.

It is the Air Force's aim to take every possible step to insure that no man is spiritually, physically, or morally worsened as a result of his service—that on the contrary he is improved in every way. Our experience to date gives us every confidence of overall success in this endeavor.

ASHA PUBLICATIONS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM



The 44 page manual shown in the center describes the principles, methods and objectives of the military Character Guidance activities and indicates how civilian communities may cooperate. Since the first edition was compiled by the ASHA staff and published early this year over 3,000 copies have been requested by Chaplains, Special Service officers, and others in the Armed Forces Character Guidance Councils.

You're On Your Own, Bud is a pocket-size leaflet especially designed for young men newly arrived in the armed forces. Distribution, so far limited to military channels, has totalled 200,000 copies in the past three months.

Jim and Bill Go On Leave outlines civilian responsibility for providing "good times in good company" for servicemen on leave. Sample copies of the three publications will be supplied to community groups and interested individuals on request to the National Defense Project, American Social Hygiene Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19.

NATIONAL EVENTS

ELEANOR SHENEHON

*Director, Washington Liaison Office
American Social Hygiene Association*

President's Committee on Religion and Welfare in the Armed Forces Issues First Report.—As stated in the December 1948 issue of the JOURNAL, the President's Committee* was established in October last to aid in the coordination of military and community efforts to provide a healthy spiritual and recreational life for servicemen while off duty. Its first report goes to the heart of the problem, the community where the young man in uniform renews his contacts with the civilian life from which he has come—and to which, in due course, he will return.

Frank L. Weil, Committee Chairman, in a letter to President Truman transmitting this first report, outlines responsibility as lying in three areas: (1) the organization of community services to the young men in the armed forces; (2) the encouragement of public awareness of the peacetime serviceman's needs; and (3) appraisal of the religious and moral welfare and character guidance policies and programs of the men in uniform.

The Committee's studies so far have been largely concerned with the first area; i.e. existing conditions regarding community resources and services to meet the needs of the young men (half of them 21 or under) in the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. The Committee is convinced by these studies that there is a need for more and better planned community services. To meet this need, the Chairman makes two recommendations, as follows:

(1) United Service Organizations, Inc. (USO) in consultation and close cooperation with Community Chests and Councils and the National Social Welfare Assembly together with appropriate governmental agencies, be invited to undertake the responsibility on a national level of initiating the community organization program.

(The USO has, of course, already gone into action to rebuild its program of community services to meet the needs of the augmented national military establishment, its cooperation with the American Social Hygiene Association being only one of its many contributions, in being and in prospect, to the welfare of the servicemen off duty.)

(2) That there be convened in Washington a meeting of a group of interested citizens and national organizations for the purpose of considering the religious and moral welfare of the armed forces. (Such a meeting of citizens and national organizations was held in Washington on May 25th and 26th.)

* Referred to there by its original name—"Committee on Religious and Moral Welfare and Character Guidance in the Armed Forces."

Navy Issues New Social Hygiene Directive.—General Order No. 18, recently released by the Navy Department, supersedes all previous Navy directives in relation to the repression of prostitution and control of venereal diseases. The new order reads:

GENERAL ORDER
NO. 18

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C.,
13 January 1949.

THE REPRESSION OF PROSTITUTION AND CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASE

Section I—Repression of Prostitution

1. An Act of Congress approved July 11, 1941 (Public Law 163, 77th Congress), as amended, reads as follows:

"It shall be unlawful, within such reasonable distance of any military or naval camp, station, fort, post, yard, base, cantonment, training or mobilization place as the Secretaries of War and/or Navy shall determine to be useful to the efficiency, health, and welfare of the Army and/or Navy, and shall designate and publish in general orders or bulletins, to engage in prostitution or to aid or abet prostitution or to procure or solicit for the purposes of prostitution, or to keep or set up a house of ill fame, brothel, or bawdy house, or to receive any person for purposes of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution into any vehicle, conveyance, place, structure, or building, or to permit any person to remain for the purpose of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution in any vehicle, conveyance, place, structure, or building or to lease, or rent, or contract to lease or rent any vehicle, conveyance, place, structure, or building, or part thereof, knowing or with good reason to know that it is intended to be used for any of the purposes herein prohibited; and any person, corporation, partnership, or association violating the provisions of this Act shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War or the Articles for the Government of the Navy, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and any person subject to military or naval law violating this Act shall be punished as provided by the Articles of War or the Articles for the Government of the Navy, and the Secretaries of War and of the Navy and the Federal Security Administrator are hereby authorized and directed to take such steps as they deem necessary to suppress and prevent the violation thereof, and to accept the cooperation of the authorities of States and their counties, districts, and other political subdivisions in carrying out the purposes of this Act; Provided, that nothing in this Act shall be construed as conferring on the personnel of the War or Navy Department or the Federal Security Agency any authority to make criminal investigations, searches, seizures, or arrests of civilians charged with violations of this Act."

2. The control of venereal diseases is part of the established policy of the Navy Department in its general program for the welfare of naval personnel. The repression of prostitution is essential to this control. In accordance with this policy, the following action by all responsible authorities is hereby directed:

(a) All identified houses of prostitution shall be declared out of bounds. Action taken in this connection shall be coordinated by the senior officer present of the naval service with the proper authorities of the other armed services.

(b) Full cooperation shall be given civilian and other government agencies engaged in the repression of prostitution and the elimination of sources of venereal infection.

(c) All practices which can in any way be interpreted as fostering, regulating, or condoning prostitution shall be prohibited.

3. Whenever the senior officer present considers the efficiency, health or welfare of naval personnel may be adversely affected by prostitution known to

exist within the area under his jurisdiction or adjacent to the forces under his command, he shall either directly or through the Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Board make every reasonable effort to obtain a correction of the conditions by request to the local civil authorities.

4. Should no adequate and satisfactory corrective measures be effected within a reasonable time, the senior officer present shall forward via official channels to the Secretary of the Navy a report which shall include the following:

(a) A statement of prostitution conditions which are inimical to the efficiency, health, and welfare of his command.

(b) A narrative of the efforts which have been made to cause the local authorities to correct conditions.

(c) A recommendation as to the invocation of the provisions of the Act above quoted, with designation of the specific area or areas involved.

Section II—Control of Venereal Disease

5. All persons in the naval service shall receive thorough instructions as to the nature and dangers of the venereal diseases and the treatment therefor and shall be informed that continence is the only sure means of avoiding infection and that continence is not incompatible with health and the fullest degree of physical and mental vigor. They shall be further informed that in case of exposure to possible venereal disease, they should report as soon as possible to a naval medical facility for prophylactic treatment or utilize other adequate prophylactic facilities.

6. Whenever naval medical facilities exist, provision shall be made for the examination and treatment of personnel who have acquired a venereal disease or have been exposed to infection. All personnel upon returning to their ships or stations shall be given opportunity to report voluntarily at the dispensary for prophylactic treatment in case of exposure to possible venereal disease. Those reporting exposure to possible venereal disease shall receive adequate prophylactic treatment, and at first sign or symptom of actual venereal disease, prompt therapeutic treatment shall be administered.

7. Persons under treatment for venereal diseases shall not be granted liberty while in an infective stage, except in case of urgent business or imperative personal necessity.

8. When there is reason to believe that venereal diseases are being concealed by persons in the naval service attached to the command, the commanding officer shall require the medical officer to conduct such examination as may be necessary for the detection of concealed cases.

9. Every person in the naval service who has symptoms of venereal infection shall report his condition immediately upon the appearance of such symptoms and accept the treatment prescribed therefor. A person who fails to so report and accept treatment shall, except as hereinafter provided, be subject to disciplinary action, and the effects of the venereal disease shall be considered due to willful misconduct. If the infected person voluntarily reports his symptoms to a naval medical facility no disciplinary action shall be taken regardless of the lapse of time between the date of infection and date of report but he may be held to be in a misconduct status if there has been unreasonable delay in reporting.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN,
Secretary of the Navy

American Venereal Disease Association Holds Annual Session.— Recent Advances in the Study of Venereal Diseases was the overall subject of a symposium held in Washington on April 7th and 8th under the auspices of the Syphilis Study Section of the National Institutes of Health in conjunction with the Eleventh Annual Session of the American Venereal Disease Association. The opening remarks

of Doctor Joseph Earle Moore, Chairman of the Study Section, were followed by addresses of welcome from Surgeon General Scheele and Doctor Theodore J. Bauer, Chief of the Venereal Disease Division of the U. S. Public Health Service, and by greetings from Doctor William F. Snow, President of the International Union Against the Venereal Diseases, and Doctor John Mahoney, Chairman of the World Health Organization's Expert Committee on Venereal Diseases. Symposium papers were presented under the section headings: *Experimental Syphilis; Penicillin Therapy; Neuro-Syphilis; Optic Atrophy; Cardio-Vascular Syphilis; and Aureomycin in the Treatment of Venereal Diseases.*

The April 8 session began with the Annual Business Meeting of the American Venereal Disease Association, which included an address by the Association's President, Doctor J. R. Heller. Doctor E. Gurney Clark, Director of the School of Public Health of Columbia University, was elected President for the coming year.

The Scientific Program which followed the business meeting included papers on *Immunity and Serology; Gonorrhea; Epidemiological Studies; and Penicillin Studies.* The published proceedings of the meeting will be available through the Division of Research Grants and Fellowships, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland.

National Institute of Mental Health Is Established.—Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele of the U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, has announced the establishment of an Institute of Mental Health in the National Institutes of Health, the Service's research branch.

The new Institute, which was authorized by the 79th Congress, will continue the program formerly carried out by the Division of Mental Hygiene in administration of the Mental Health Act of 1946. This program is specifically directed toward gaining more knowledge of the cause, prevention and control of mental illness, training of personnel and development of community mental health facilities. Dr. Robert H. Felix, Chief of the Division of Mental Hygiene since 1944, has been appointed Institute director and will serve under the general supervision of Dr. R. E. Dyer, Director of the National Institutes of Health.

At the same time Dr. Scheele announced the appointment of two new members of the National Advisory Mental Health Council: Dr. Franz Alexander and Dr. S. Bernard Wortis. The other four members of the council are Dr. Karl Bowman, Dr. Alan Gregg, Dr. Leo Bartemeier, and Dr. Carlyle Jacobsen.

Temporarily, headquarters of the National Institute of Mental Health will be located in the Federal Security Building, Washington, D. C. Transfer will be made to the National Institutes of Health at Bethesda as soon as new buildings, now under construction, are completed.

American Heart Association Appoints Two New Staff Members.—

Dr. John W. Ferree, Director, Public Health Division, American Heart Association, has announced the appointment of two new members of the staff: Mr. S. S. Lifson, formerly associated with the National Health Council, will be Supervisor of Field Services; and Mr. W. George Gould, for some years a member of the ASHA Legal and Social Protection staff, will be Divisional Field Consultant, assisting to organize programs for affiliated state and local heart associations in major areas throughout the United States.

The AHA has recently announced allocation of grants totaling \$250,000 for research and study of heart and circulatory diseases.

Anna Arnold Hedgeman Appointed Assistant Federal Security Administrator.—Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, recently announced the appointment of Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman to the position of Assistant to the Administrator in the Federal Security Agency. Mrs. Hedgeman has had broad experience in employment matters, relief work, and race and community relations, having served in various capacities with federal and national voluntary agencies, including the YWCA, the Office of Civilian Defense, the United Council of Church Women, and the National Council of Negro Women.

National Tuberculosis Association Appoints Miss Campbell.—Miss Louise G. Campbell, who has served since 1943 as Special Field Consultant for the New York State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, on February 1st joined the staff of the National Tuberculosis Association as Associate in Health Education. Miss Campbell had previously served as County Home Demonstration Agent-at-Large for the Cornell Extension Service, in which capacity she directed a number of upstate social hygiene projects in family life education. She is a graduate of Ohio State University and obtained a Master's Degree at Cornell University of Home Economics, majoring in family life. She also has had special courses at the New York School for Social Work.

National Council on Social Work Education Sponsors Study.—The objectives, content and nature of social work education as related to the actual and potential needs of social work practice throughout the country is the subject of a study to be directed by Dr. Ernest V. Hollis, chief of college administration of the Division of Higher Education, United States Office of Education, Washington, for the NCSE. Dr. Hollis hopes to complete the study by June.

The primary purpose is to develop a well-grounded body of principles which is sufficiently inclusive to enable social work educators to reexamine and extend programs of study and development along lines which promise to supply the quantity and quality of social workers that are likely to be needed in the United States and Canada.

The acute shortage of trained or even partly trained workers was recently referred to by Miss Sue Spencer, executive secretary of the American Association of Schools of Social Work, and Joseph P. Anderson, secretary of the council.

Dr. Hollis stresses the need for making professional education readily available to students now in the field and for extending the opportunities to a much larger number of college graduates.

A grant of \$31,000 from the Carnegie Corporation has been made to finance the study. Miss Alice L. Taylor, on leave from the Bureau of Public Assistance, Federal Security Agency, is assistant director for the project.

U. S. Public Health Service Appoints Dr. Harry Eagle to New Medical Research Section.—Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele has announced the appointment of Dr. Harry Eagle as chief of a new medical research section of the National Institutes of Health. The new unit will be designated as the Experimental Therapeutics Section and will be concerned with the development, mode of action, and use of a variety of drugs, including antibiotics. It will be located in the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases of the Microbiological Institute at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md. Dr. Eagle formerly was Scientific Director of the National Cancer Institute.

Associated with Dr. Eagle in his new assignment will be several of the staff who worked with him when he was director of the Laboratory of Experimental Therapeutics, a joint project of the USPHS and Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene at Baltimore, Maryland.

National Nursing Organization Conducts Survey.—A nationwide survey of schools of nursing has been undertaken in order to provide a basis for gearing education facilities to meet the country's urgent nursing needs. This is the first national inventory of nursing educational resources to cover all of the 1,215 state-accredited schools of nursing. It will be conducted by the Committee on Implementing the Brown Report, a joint committee of representatives of the American Nurses Association, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Nursing, the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, the National League of Nursing Education, and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing. The survey will assess the nation's current nursing assets in terms of future needs; will show which needs must be met first; assist in selective recruitment efforts, indicating where prospective students should be guided in the light of their individual abilities; and make it possible to classify schools of nursing and demonstrate what additional funds are necessary for nursing education. The study advocates various measures for improving the system of nursing education and nursing service.

U. S. Children's Bureau Appoints Dr. Baumgartner to Succeed Dr. Eliot.—Katharine F. Lenroot, Bureau Chief, has announced the appointment of Dr. Leona Baumgartner, New York City Assistant

Commissioner of Health, to succeed Dr. Martha M. Eliot as Associate Chief of the Bureau. Dr. Eliot becomes Assistant Director General of the World Health Organization (see page 235).

Dr. Baumgartner has been with the New York City Health Department for 12 years, where for 8 years she has been director of the Bureau of Child Hygiene. A graduate of Yale University School of Medicine, where she held the Sterling and University fellowship for research; she also has a Ph.D. in public health from Yale, and has received various honors in the field of pediatrics. She is a member of the American Pediatric Society and the American Academy of Pediatrics, of the Executive Board of the American Public Health Association and chairman as well as of the APHA Committee on Child Health.

Yale University Establishes Social Science Unit.—President Charles Seymour announced on April 17 that Yale University has established a Division of Social Sciences and a Social Science Planning Center. The social science departments, including history, psychology, sociology, anthropology, economics, political science, education and geography, which until now have been grouped under the general division of the Humanities, will comprise a separate division. Teaching will be at both graduate and undergraduate level. The Planning Center will attempt to strengthen and increase cooperation of all Yale research institutes and groups.

Headquarters of the new Division will be in the Hall of Graduate Studies, and Professor Arnold Wolfers, Master of Pierson College and Sterling Professor of International Relations, will direct the work.

Current Events and Dates Ahead

June 6-10 Atlantic City	American Medical Association.
June 9-11 Cleveland	National Probation and Parole Association.
June 10-12 Cleveland	American Association of Social Workers.
June 12-18 Cleveland	National Conference of Social Work. 76th Annual Meeting.
June 27-30 Atlantic City	American National Red Cross. 1949 National Convention.
October 24-28 New York	American Public Health Association. 77th Annual Meeting.

NEWS FROM THE STATES AND COMMUNITIES

ESTHER EMERSON SWEENEY

*Director, Division of Community Service
American Social Hygiene Association*

District of Columbia: Annual Reports and Orchids.—With a cautionary note against statistics as a major index of evaluation of a social hygiene society's work, the annual report of the Social Hygiene Society of the District of Columbia nonetheless offers some impressive figures on program activities for 1948. One hundred and seventy-seven lectures and seminars on health, sex education, marriage guidance and law enforcement were attended by 17,430 persons in the District last year while 2,515 individuals and families availed themselves of personal consultation service at the Society's headquarters.

Eighteen radio and television broadcasts brought the social hygiene story both aurally and visually to the District and its metropolitan family. With newspaper space at a premium it is notable that Washingtonians were nevertheless provided with 1,805 inches of interpretive and expository newspaper items.

Reaching the teacher in training still constitutes a major challenge to social hygiene societies. More than 1,100 Howard University students attended social hygiene lectures and film showings. Similarly impressive teacher-training audiences gained an enrichment of their personal and professional backgrounds at George Washington University School of Education and at Wilson Teachers College.

An orchid for selflessness and cooperation goes to the Social Hygiene Society of the District of Columbia for its generous sharing of the limelight on Social Hygiene Day with ASHA. The outstanding Annual Meeting and National Social Hygiene Day observance in Washington has already been reported elsewhere but in the recipe of success the cooperation of Mr. Ray Everett and his staff was an important factor.

California: Los Angeles VD Council Presents ASHA Award to Dr. Sternberg.—Presentation ceremony for the ASHA Honorary Life Membership awarded Dr. Thomas H. Sternberg (see March JOURNAL OF SOCIAL HYGIENE) was held on April 21st, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Venereal Disease Council of the City and County of Los Angeles. Mrs. Samuel K. Bacon, Council president, and a group of lay and professional community leaders participated in the award ceremony at a reception held in Dr. Sternberg's honor at that time. Mrs. Bacon's brief but cordial presentation speech on behalf of the ASHA Committee on Awards emphasized Dr. Sternberg's distinguished career and affiliations in honor societies and scholarly bodies, and his valuable current contributions to public health and social welfare.

As mentioned in the citation circulated in brochure form in connection with the Award, Dr. Sternberg during World War II served

as Director of the Division of Venereal Disease Control in the Surgeon General's Office, U. S. Army, and is now Associate Professor of Medicine, Dermatology and Syphilology at University of California, Los Angeles, as well as a practicing physician in the community.

California: South San Francisco School Board Acts.—On April 19, 1949, the South San Francisco Board of School Trustees endorsed the recommendation of a citizens' committee that "a course of instruction in human relations and family life be integrated in school curriculum."

The Committee is composed of: Mrs. Rhoda Raudebaugh, P.H.N., member of the Board of Directors of the Mental Hygiene Society and Child Guidance Clinic of San Mateo County; Mrs. Loretta Ryan, high school home economics teacher; Mrs. Charles Zipfel, district curriculum coordinator; Mr. Perseo DaPrato, teaching principal of Martin School; M. R. Oliva, M.D., clerk of the Board of School Trustees; Mrs. Edgar Whitehead, president of Grand Avenue Parent-Teacher Association; Mr. Donald Biee, The Reverend Robert Boswell, Mrs. Imprescia and Mrs. Mary Erickson.

Excerpts from the report of the committee: "Education for personal and family living is an integral part of the total education of each human being. The primary purpose is to establish habits, attitudes and ideas toward the opposite sex that are wholesome and enable one to act in a socially responsible manner. . . . Classes for adults should become part of the adult education program. Parents, teachers and adults want and need social hygiene education. The education of children is primarily a parental responsibility . . . the school has a vital part to play in the education for personal and family living, but only in complementation of the parental task, not superseding it.

. . . teacher training—As in any course the teacher is the most important factor. The committee recommends and stresses the importance of qualified teachers and teacher training. The American Social Hygiene Association seems to have the most authoritative and accepted sources of information on curriculum, research on teaching methods, teacher training and introduction of courses in the schools."

The steady and sound measures undertaken over the years by the California Social Hygiene Association and the San Francisco Social Hygiene Society, under the direction of Mr. Lawrence Arnstein, are reflected in this as in other progressive steps taken in the State of California recently. Mr Patrick Kelley of the ASHA field staff has been working closely with Mrs. Rhoda Raudebaugh in the course of the committee's deliberations.

Connecticut: New Haven's Community Health Education Service.—Nearly eight years of spade work, involving study, interpretation and stimulation on the part of pioneers such as Dr. C.-E. A. Winslow;

Dr. Ira Hiscock, chairman, Yale Department of Public Health; and Dr. Joseph I. Linde, health officer, resulted in a jointly planned and financed program of public health education by the official and voluntary agencies of New Haven in September, 1946. Since the New Haven project was one of the first of its kind in the country, helping the unified effort of both tax supported and private health agencies, it has been watched nationally with the keenest interest.

Under the supervision of the Health Officer and the sponsorship of the Health Education Committee of the Council of Social Agencies, with Dr. Lawrence L. Bethel and Dr. Joseph I. Linde serving respectively as chairman and technical supervisor, office headquarters have been maintained at the New Haven Department of Health, 161 Church Street, with the following agencies contributing to the cost of the project: New Haven chapters of the American Red Cross, Connecticut Cancer Society, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Tuberculosis and Health Association, New Haven Medical Association, New Haven Dental Association, Milk Dealers' Association.

A more detailed report of early project developments, project accomplishments and future plans, is to be found in the May, 1949 *Bulletin* of the Connecticut Tuberculosis Association. Some of the accomplishments of the project developed through the Coordinating Committee, composed of professional workers from ten New Haven agencies, including the foregoing as well as the Safety Council; the New Haven Department of Health; Visiting Nurse Association; the YMCA and YWCA follow:

1. Survey of agencies' health education programs.
2. Folder on *Suggested Health Programs* for PTA's.
3. Resource book of health agencies for schools.
4. Monthly health education articles for industrial house organs.
5. Monthly library displays.
6. Monthly *Health Tips* to PTA's.
7. Radio programs, exhibits, lecture series, newspaper publicity.

Scope of the project can be seen from the examples which are listed hereafter of activities engaged in by the health education consultant to the project since the fall of 1946: 50 exhibits printed; 75 speeches made and radio programs broadcast; 150 newspaper articles, house organ features, folders, posters, and other promotional media developed; 1,000 conferences and meetings attended; 11,000 letters sent and materials mimeographed; 25,000 health pamphlets distributed.

Connecticut: Department of Health Social Hygiene Guidance Program.—Venereal disease education, by no means new to the State of Connecticut, was given both intensification and deeper meaning by the introduction of a long range program of preventive education begun in early 1946 under the direction of Stanley H. Osborn, M.D., commissioner of health, and Henry P. Talbot, M.D., director of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases. Mr. William F. Benedict, assistant in health education in the Bureau of Venereal Diseases, was assigned

the specific operational responsibilities for a program of Social Hygiene Guidance.

Working closely with the Connecticut Parent-Teacher Association, with local school systems, with a great variety of health and welfare agencies and with community leaders, Social Hygiene Guidance lectures were given during 1948 on two levels. Lecture courses ranging in number from three to eight lectures before the same audience reached 1,243 people in 11 communities. In addition, 4,195 persons attended single lectures.

Of greatest significance is the fact that, although the health education activities of the Connecticut Department of Health are designed primarily to cut the rates of venereal disease, they include a very heavy component of family life education content. The concrete assistance to educators, rendered by the Bureau of Venereal Diseases, can be seen in the fact that the Bethel school system has granted in-service training credit to teachers attending Social Hygiene Guidance lectures and that two complete in-service training courses have been given as part of this program at the New Haven Teachers College.

New York: Middletown Hears Dr. Lesher.—Four hundred members of the Parent-Teacher Association of Middletown and their guests heard Dr. Mabel Grier Lesher, ASHA educational consultant, on May 11, 1949. Of especial significance was Dr. Lesher's interpretation of the place and value of films in family life education in the schools and her emphasis on their use as teaching *aids* and not as teaching processes.

Three questions were asked of the audience and their response noted. To the question, "Would you attend a class in education for family life?", only three persons answered in the negative. To the question, "Where in our public school system do you think education for family living should begin?", 95 per cent of the audience response related to classes from kindergarten through elementary school; 4 per cent related only to junior high school or high school, and 1 per cent related to extra-school instruction. To the third question, "Do you feel this subject, Education for Family Living, is one that may be introduced in a PTA for the coming year?", all but seven persons replied in the affirmative.

Child Health Is Public's Top Business.—As in the past twenty-one years, May 1st was Child Health Day. A proclamation by President Truman drew attention to this day of planning for a year's special promotion of health for children—a challenge to every community in the country.

"Everything done," says the Federal Security Agency, "to assure children a healthy start in life is, in a very real sense, prevention of illness in adults."

EDUCATIONAL NOTES

BETTY A. MURCH

*Assistant Director, Division of Education and Public Health
American Social Hygiene Association*

California Training Centers in Family Life, Health and Social Relations.—The University of California, at Berkeley and Los Angeles and the San Francisco State College will offer in the summer of 1949, a coordinated program designed to provide more trained personnel—instructors, counselors, administrators in the field of family life education. At Berkeley and Los Angeles training centers, emphasis will be placed on instruction for college faculty members, counselors, elementary and secondary school teachers, school administrators, parent educators, church leaders and community health workers. The San Francisco State College center will be conducted primarily for elementary and secondary school personnel.

Dates of sessions and names of directors are given below:

University of California, Berkeley, June 20-July 29. *Director:* Henry Bowman, Ph.D., Chairman, Division of Home and Family Living and the Department of Education, Stephens College, Missouri

University of California, Los Angeles, June 20-August 12. *Director:* Ralph G. Eckert, Ph.D., Chief, Bureau of Parent Education, California State Department of Education

San Francisco State College, June 27-August 5. *Director:* To be announced.

A limited number of fellowships will be offered at all three of these training centers.

For additional information write to Secretary of the Training Centers in Family Life, Health and Social Relations, 125 Vale Avenue, San Francisco 12, California.

American Institute of Family Relations Conducts Seminars in Marriage Counseling.—On consecutive Wednesdays, beginning April 6th and ending June 22nd, a course in *Marriage Counseling* is offered by the American Institute of Family Relations for professional people, teachers, parents or anyone who faces the opportunity or necessity of helping others. Leaders: Paul Popenoe, R. H. Johnston, Robert M. Taylor and other Institute staff members. Cost for the 12 seminars and supporting material \$25.00.

On consecutive Mondays, beginning April 4th a training course in the *Use of Tests of Temperament and Personality*, conducted by Roswell H. Johnson, Ph.D., gives opportunity to learn the background of modern testing and supervised experience in the use of the Johnson Temperament Analysis. This course will be followed by six Monday evenings (May 16-June 27) on The Improvement of Temperament. Cost of each course of six meetings, \$5.00.

For further information on these seminars write to The American Institute on Family Relations, 5287 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, California.

Regional Demonstration Workshop on Teacher Education for Health in Secondary Schools.—This Workshop was held at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, June 13-25, 1948, sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, in cooperation with the American Cancer Society and the University of New Mexico. Participants from the four-state area of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas, represented the educational fields and areas of health instruction, health services, science, home economics, physical education curriculum construction, school administration and public health education. Deans of instruction, school nurses, school physicians, directors of teacher training and licensing, supervisors of secondary education, and others were in attendance.

The Office of Education has recently issued a 64 page account on this Workshop, giving detailed reports of the four committees or groups in which the participants were divided, and reflecting the conditions and needs of the four states of the southwest represented. Workshop Director was H. F. Kilander, Ph.D., Assistant Specialist for Health Education, Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C. For further information concerning this and other workshops sponsored by the Office of Education, write to Dr. Kilander.

Human Relations Course for Vermont Teachers.—Castleton Teachers College is offering during the present semester a course on Human Relations for in-service teachers in elementary and junior high schools. Classes are held on Saturday morning for a two hour period for 15 weeks. The course carries two credits and may be used for certification or toward a degree. Forty-one persons are enrolled.

Recommended text in connection with the course is *Personal Health and Human Relations* by Biester, Griffiths and Pearce. Guest speakers, films, class discussions, small groups discussions, individual and group reports all form a part of this program. The course is conducted by Edith V. Ewald, Head of Physical Education.

Delaware: Wilmington Council of Churches Sponsors Conference on Home and Family Relations.—For its Second Annual Conference on Home and Family Relationships, the Council's Committee on this subject, arranged a series of three meetings during February.

The program, held at Grace Methodist Church, included:

February 7: A panel discussion on the topic *What Kind of Home Will We Make?* with six young people participating and Mr. C. Wilson Anderson, Director of the Family Court for New Castle County, as Moderator.

February 14: *Living Together in the Family*, Dr. Mabel G. Lesher, ASHA Educational Consultant.

February 21: *Can the Church and Home Be a Team?*, the Rev. Otis Rice, D.C., Religious Director, St. Luke's Hospital, New York City.

Mrs. Stewart E. Poole, Chairman of the Council's Committee on Home and Family Relationships, and Wilbert B. Smith, Executive Secretary, were responsible for arrangements. A registration fee of \$1.00 was charged.

New Jersey Congress of Parents and Teachers Urge Teacher Training for Family Life Education.—Among the resolutions adopted at the 1948 meeting of the New Jersey Congress was the following:

"Inasmuch as the New Jersey Congress of Parents and Teachers has been interested in social hygiene aspects of family life education for some time and inasmuch as the members of this organization have been studying this subject for more than five years,

"WE HEREBY RESOLVE that teacher training in the methods and materials of family life education, be a required study of all teacher training institutions in the State of New Jersey, and that training be provided and encouraged for in-service teachers throughout the New Jersey School System by the New Jersey Department of Education.

"Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Commissioner of the Department of Education."

In accordance with this resolution the Congress' 1948-49 platform states:

"We urge informal discussion groups with Junior and Senior students and the establishment of integrated courses on home and family life education from the kindergarten through college.

"We urge the promotion of programs and community conferences on family life to help solve the housing situation and thus lessen the tenseness of emotions and its effect on growing children.

"We ask you for a complete educational program in mental and social hygiene education in all public schools for all ages conducted by adequately trained teachers.

"We recognize that in his early years, home is the child's entire universe and therefore the example set by his parents in that home, has much to do with his later attitudes towards good citizenship."

Mrs. Lila O. Phipps, of Chatham, is Social Hygiene Chairman for the New Jersey Congress.

New York University Institute on Social Hygiene and Family Relations.—NYU's second Institute on Health Education and Social Hygiene and Family Relations was held March 1-26, 1949, sponsored by the School of Education's Department of Physical Education, Health and Recreation with the assistance of the College of Medicine of New York University-Bellevue Medical Center, the American Social Hygiene Association and the Social Hygiene Committee of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

Courses met daily Monday through Friday on *Social Hygiene as a Community Problem, Personal and Community Problems in Social Hygiene and Family Problems, The Teaching of Social Hygiene, and The Function of the School in Social Hygiene and Family Relations.*

The Institute was open to parents, youth, and religious leaders, teachers, school administrators, school physicians, school nurses, public health personnel, health educators, health coordinators, students, and others interested in or concerned with the topic.

In addition to staff members of the School of Education, representatives of various educational social and religious agencies participated. Dr. William F. Snow and Mrs. Esther Emerson Sweeney of the ASHA were among the lecturers.

North Carolina Conferences on Conservation of Marriage and the Family.—The Eighth Annual Conference on Conservation of Marriage and the Family was held at North Carolina College, Durham on April 4-6 and the Twelfth Annual Groves Conference on Conservation of Marriage and the Family at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, April 7-9. These Conferences were sponsored by the Marriage and Family Council, Inc., Chapel Hill, the American Association of Marriage Counselors, and the National Council on Family Relations.

New Publications

Education for Family Living. The entire contents of the *Journal of Educational Sociology*, March issue, is devoted to a review of work in progress for development and conduct of family life education programs in various school systems and communities. Dr. Mabel G. Lesher and Dr. Samuel T. Robbins served as joint editors. Articles and contributors include: *Social Hygiene Education in Oregon*, Adolph Weinzirl and Curtis E. Avery. . . . *Education for Family Life in New Jersey*, Dr. Lesher. . . . *Education for Happy Family Living* (Utah), Wayne J. Anderson. . . . *Education for Responsible Parenthood* (Mississippi), Dr. Robbins. . . . *A Community Social Hygiene Education Program* (San Diego, California), G. Gage Wetherill. . . . *Advanced Life Science in the Bronxville Schools*, Howard V. Funk. . . . *Trends in Family Life Education*, William F. Snow. . . . Dr. Lesher also contributes a comprehensive list of *Sources for Selected Bibliographies*.

This collection of ideas, information and experiences provides a real, up-to-date help for educators and community leaders. It will be good for a long time to come. The ASHA Publications Service has a limited number of the magazine (64 pp., 35 cents a copy, postpaid). If the demand warrants, a reprint edition will be brought out. Please let us know your thoughts on this. Price will be 35 cents a copy, \$3.50 a dozen, \$27.50 per 100.

How to Tell Your Child About Sex. By James L. Hymes, Jr. This is a new Public Affairs Pamphlet which has been approved by the ASHA Committee on Public Information and Publications. 20 cents a copy postpaid. By special arrangement with the publisher the ASHA Publications Service can offer dozen lots of this publication for \$1.75. For larger quantities, please send order directly to Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th Street, New York 16.

Summer Courses and Workshops

(Continued from the April JOURNAL)

Florida: Florida State University, Tallahassee. June 16-July 6

Cooperative Seminar in Marriage and Family Living. Credit either as Home and Family Life or as Social Work. 5 hours undergraduate or graduate credit.

Doctors Sylvanus and Evelyn Duvall are participating. For further information write: Dr. Charles P. Hogarth, Registrar, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.

New York: Cornell University, Ithaca. July 5-August 13

Department of Child Development and Family Relationships offers several courses including *Teaching as Group Counseling, Principles of Child Guidance, Child Development, Dynamics of Personality, Research in Child Development and Family Relationships* and other subjects.

The Department of Home Economics offers a broad program in educational leadership for extension workers, school and college teachers, supervisors and administrators.

For further information write Director of the Summer Session, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

North Carolina: University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, June 9-July 19

Family Life Workshop offered in cooperation with the North Carolina Board of Health, North Carolina Social Hygiene Society and the North Carolina Hospital Board of Control. For public health nurses, health educators, home demonstration agents, social workers, family life coordinators, recreation workers, teachers, ministers, religious education directors, youth leaders and others.

Areas of study: *Finding Oneself in Relation to Leadership Ability; The Beginning Family; The Expanding Family; The Contracting Family; Procedures for Group Education.*

The group will meet in Chapel Hill and Durham with faculty members from June 9 through June 24th, spend a week in the field, and return to Chapel Hill and Durham to work again with faculty members from July 4 through July 19th. Communities selected for field work are Asheville, North Wilkesboro, Charlotte, Wilmington, Rocky Point and Laurinburg.

The various communities will present individual problems, but major obligations which students should assume are (1) to get the community to recognize and accept the need for work in the field of family living and sex education, (2) to get practical experience and to learn from the community, and (3) to promote the program of family living in the community.

For further particulars write Director of Summer School, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

The content of this well planned workshop course was prepared by a subcommittee of the North Carolina Committee on Education for Responsible Parenthood, which, since its organization in 1947, has taken the initiative in the leadership training program on family life education in North Carolina.

Ohio: Kent State University, Kent, Ohio. June 20-24

Personal and Family Living Workshop. For educators, parents, church and youth leaders. Dr. Samuel T. Robbins and others participating. For information write to Dean, Summer Session, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio.

Pennsylvania State College, State College. Two successive sessions—June 27-July 16 and July 18-August 6

Health Workshop for Rural Teachers and School Nurses. For particulars write to Arthur F. Davis, Public Health Director, Rural Health Education Workshops, State College, Pennsylvania.

Rhode Island State College, Kingston. July 5-August 12

Courses and Workshop in Education for Family Life offered in cooperation with the American Social Hygiene Association. *Part I. A Materials and Methods Course* designed to meet the needs of administrators, school and public health nurses, social workers and leaders who seek training in the social hygiene aspect of education for personal and family living. *Part II. A Workshop Course* aims (1) to enable students to make practical application of methods presented in Part I, and (2) to gain experience in the development and presentation of individual programs according to their particular field of activity, with opportunity for class discussion and evaluation. Each course, 3 credits. Instructor, Dr. Mabel Grier Lesher, ASHA Education Consultant. For full information, write to Director of Summer School, Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I.

South Dakota: Dakota Wesleyan. July 11-16

The University of Cincinnati Social Hygiene Institute (see above) will be substantially repeated. For details write Dean, Summer School, Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell, South Dakota.

Utah: University of Utah, Salt Lake City. July 11-22

Marriage and Family Counseling Seminar. Professional training in techniques for dealing with marriage and family problems. Limited to twenty-five counselors, teachers, social workers, ministers and similar professional leaders. Dr. Roy A. Burkhardt, instructor. For further information write Dean of the Summer School, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah. *2 credit hours.*

Vermont: Goddard College, Plainfield. July 5-August 13

New England Workshop on Good Schools and Teaching. The Workshop concentrates on knowledge of the child, his growth, counseling, and the building of a school program based upon principles of learning and human relations. For further information regarding credits, scholarships, etc., write to A. R. Elliot, Jr., Director of Adult Education, Goddard College, Plainfield, Vermont.

Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, Madison. June 27-August 19

Two courses to provide teachers with a background for doing an effective job of family life education in the elementary and secondary schools, as follows:

Sociology of the Family. The family as a social institution. Its place in different cultures and social strata. The impact of industrialization and urbanization upon family life. Family functions: procreation, education, production and consumption. The family in transition. Professor Svend Riemer. *3 credits.*

Problems and Materials in Health Education. Principles and methods in school health education with emphasis upon family life education from kindergarten through the twelfth grade. Dr. Warren H. Southworth. *3 credits.*

Wyoming: University of Wyoming. July 18-23

The Cincinnati Social Hygiene Institute will be substantially duplicated. For details, write to Dean, Summer School, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming.

Fall Courses

New Jersey: Rutgers University. Extension Courses in Education for Family Life.

During the coming fall semester Rutgers University will offer courses in Methods and Materials in Education for Family Life for in-service teachers, leaders and others. Present plans include a course at Rutgers Campus, New Brunswick, and extension courses in Millburn and Penns Grove. Classes will be held once a week for fifteen weeks, starting September 17th at New Brunswick; September 20th at Millburn and September 22nd at Penns Grove. Dr. Mabel Grier Lesher, ASHA Educational Consultant, will conduct the courses.

For further information write to the Registrar, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

WORLD NEWS AND VIEWS

JOSEPHINE V. TULLER

Secretary, Committee on International Relations and Activities

American Social Hygiene Association

and

JEAN B. PINNEY

*Director, Regional Office for the Americas, International Union
against Venereal Diseases*

News from the United Nations

Dr. Martha Eliot Appointed as WHO Official.—Dr. Brock Chisholm, Director General of the World Health Organization, and Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief, U. S. Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C., recently made simultaneous announcement of the appointment of Dr. Martha M. Eliot as WHO Assistant Director General, with headquarters in Geneva.

Dr. Eliot, Associate Chief of the Bureau since 1941, has been connected with that agency for 25 years. A member of the U. S. Delegation to the International Health Congress held in New York in 1946 as forerunner to WHO, and one of three U. S. delegates to the First World Health Assembly in Geneva in the summer of 1948, as well as a member of WHO's Expert Committee on Maternal and Child Health, and a consultant to the UN International Children's Emergency Fund, Dr. Eliot is esteemed among health and welfare workers in other countries as well as in the United States.

In her new position she will carry general responsibility for WHO's operations in the broad field of public health, including venereal disease control. She will have supervision of WHO's international exchange of public health fellows, its demonstration projects, and the assignment of expert consultants to member nations.

Second World Health Assembly Convenes in Rome.—On June 13, 1949 representatives of seventy nations will gather at Palazzo-Venezia in Rome, Italy, for the Second World Health Assembly. Consideration of the World Health Organization document titled *Progress and Budget Estimates for 1950*, a detailed review of the world's most urgent health problems, including the venereal diseases, which was given final approval by the WHO Executive Board last month during its Third Session, will be a major item on the agenda.

The International Union against the Venereal Diseases, in its official relationship with WHO, has been asked by Dr. Brock Chisholm, Director General, to designate persons to represent the Union at the Assembly. The Union delegation is expected to consist of Dr. E. Gurney Clark, Professor of Epidemiology, Columbia University; Dr. Joseph S. Spoto, Office of International Health Relations, U. S. Public Health Service; Dr. E. H. Hermans, VD Medical Director of the Port of Rotterdam, Netherlands and Union Vice-

President; Dr. H. Brun-Pedersen, VD Control Officer of the Danish Maritime Services and Assistant Secretary-General of the Union, and Professor Giovanni Canaperia, Chief, Cabinet for the High Commission on Hygiene and Public Health, Rome, Italy.

Pan American Sanitary Bureau Set to Become WHO Regional Office.—Last October, at its meeting in Mexico City, the Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Organization adopted a resolution calling for the PASO to become the World Health Organization Regional Office for the Americas as soon as fourteen of the American republics had signed the WHO Constitution.* With Uruguay's ratification early in May, the necessary number of American states have now taken this action, and the way is clear for PASO to take over officially in behalf of WHO in the Western Hemisphere. Uruguay was the sixty-second nation to sign the WHO Constitution.

News from Other Countries

Indian Conference of Social Work Adopts Recommendations Against Prostitution.—At the Second Session of the Indian Conference of Social Work held at Rajaji Hall, Government House, Madras, December, 1948, the subject of treatment and prevention of social vice was considered following the submission of a paper titled "Crusade against Vice" by Dr. G. R. Banerji. The following recommendations were adopted after discussion:

Treatment and Prevention of Social Vice

This Conference is of the opinion:

1. That commercialized prostitution should be abolished,
2. That the State should not recognize prostitution as one of the professions for women,
3. a. That the State should pass effective legislation against such social customs as are directly or indirectly contributing either to the encouragement, promotion, or continuation of prostitution. Such acts should be all India Acts. The State should also pass an All India Act against trafficking in women and children and institute rescue homes for them,
b. This Conference, while considering the various measures for minimizing the evils of prostitution, takes note of the evil social customs and rites which are mainly responsible for encouraging the evil. Therefore, greater stress should be laid on social reform measures such as widow marriage, abolition of child marriage, of marriage of old men with minor or young girls and of the pernicious system of dowry. Where social legislation for this is enacted and is in force, greater efforts should be made to rouse social consciousness and educate public opinion, for, without such public opinion, legislation becomes ineffective.
4. That it having been brought to its notice that certain institutions are being used by the organizers for exploiting the inmates for immoral purpose, an immediate inquiry into this should be instituted by Government both at the Centre and in the Provinces. To make this possible the Conference recommends that the Government of India immediately appoint a committee consisting of representatives of Provinces and States with a view to further investigate and make possible the enactment of an All India model Act for the suppression of immoral traffic and the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency,

* See December, 1948, JOURNAL OF SOCIAL HYGIENE, page 441.

5. That in Provinces where there are Children Act, and suppression of Immoral Traffic Act and Vigilance Act, the respective Governments should take immediate steps for their implementation by creating the necessary and effective machinery,
6. That psychiatric treatment clinics for the treatment of psychopathological cases among prostitutes should be instituted to try individual cure,
7. That a Family Social Council, whose function is to advise the family in cases of Family maladjustments, must be instituted by the State so that free advice and mediation for such maladjusted individuals and families may be available,
8. That there is very little factual data to go by and therefore, the Universities should take up direct research of the problem in cities where prostitution is predominantly prevalent.

U. S.-Mexico Border Public Health Association Holds 7th Annual Meeting.—Nogales, Arizona, and Nogales, Sonora, were host cities to this 7th Annual Border Conference held on April 27, 28 and 29th. A wide range of health and welfare subjects was discussed, with two sessions of the Venereal Disease section presided over jointly by Dr. Donald G. Davy of the California State Health Department and Dr. Jaime Velarde Thomé, Chief, Venereal Disease Control, National Department of Health, Mexico.

The International Union Against the Venereal Diseases was represented by Mr. Bascom Johnson, American Social Hygiene Association Legal Consultant, who acted as an observer. Mr. Johnson was given an opportunity to introduce a resolution on the subject of prostitution and venereal diseases, and following discussion the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, Prostitution in the Border Area continues to complicate the control of Venereal Disease,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Association again emphasize the Resolutions of previous years on Repression of Prostitution in relation to the control of Venereal Diseases.

The city of Chihuahua was selected for the 1950 meeting, with dates tentatively set for the latter part of March or the first of April. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Dr. Luis Arriaga Velez, President Elect; Dr. Raul Ramos Gonzalez, First Vice President; Engineer Harold J. Tillman, Second Vice President, and Dr. George W. Cox as Director of the Association's affairs.

Recent Visitors to New York.—The ASHA Liaison Office for International Social Hygiene Agencies and Activities has had the opportunity of playing host to the following distinguished visitors since early in the year. . . . Dr. D. W. Chiu, Medical Officer of Szechuan Provincial Health Department, Chengtu, **China**. . . . Dr. S. S. Chao, Health Officer, Provincial Health Administration, Siuyuan, **China**. . . . Dr. P. S. Chang, Senior Medical Officer, Ministry of Health, Nanking, **China**. . . . Yvonne Oddon, Musee de l'Homme, Palais des Chaillot, Paris, **France**.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Under this head the JOURNAL OF SOCIAL HYGIENE lists publications received and not reviewed. Those which fall sufficiently within its field and are of sufficient importance to its readers to warrant comment will be reviewed in later issues.

PAMPHLETS, LEAFLETS, AND REPORTS

Pamphlets for Professional Workers

- NURSING CARE. Selected references from recent issues of *The American Journal of Nursing*, January, 1946 through January, 1949. Significant articles on the venereal diseases and social hygiene included in the listing.
- OHIO HEALTH EDUCATION. Some suggested sources and materials for health education in the home, the school, and the community. Prepared by the State of Ohio Department of Education, revised edition, 1948. 31 pp.
- A PROPOSED HEALTH FILM PROGRAM FOR AMERICA, The World Today, Inc., film producers, 450 West 56 Street, New York 19. 1948. \$1.00. A 35 page mimeographed booklet covering: *Why a Health Film Program?*; *Available Health Films*, *Proposed Films on Major Health Problems*, *Proposed Films on Particular Diseases and Conditions*, *Proposed Films on Miscellaneous Branches of Health Activity, Distribution and Audience Development, Supplementary Promotional and Distribution Techniques, Cost and Summary Considerations*.
- DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS, *A Handbook for Physicians*. Venereal Disease Education Institute, Raleigh, North Carolina, in cooperation with the V. D. Division, U. S. Public Health Service. 1948. 15 pp. Copies may be obtained from V. D. Education Institute, Raleigh, North Carolina. Single copy 50 cents, \$40.00 per hundred.
- INTERVIEWER'S AID FOR VD CONTACT INVESTIGATION, NAVMET-P-1288. Prepared by V. D. Control Section, Preventive Medicine Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, U. S. Navy, in collaboration with U. S. Public Health Service and V. D. Educational Institute, Raleigh, North Carolina. 51 pp.
- MEDICAL CARE IN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, 1946. A series of 20 State reports. Bureau of Public Assistance, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D. C. Includes numerous visual aids.
- THE NEGRO PHYSICIAN, annotated bibliography describing the professional status of the Negro American physician. Health and Medical Care Collection, Meharry Medical College, Nashville 8, Tennessee.

IN THE PERIODICALS

Sex Education, Marriage and Family Relations

- THE ATLANTIC, January, 1949. *Moonlight and Poison Ivy*, David L. Cohn. The author believes that for the American marriage to succeed a revaluation of life away from the adolescent dream is necessary.
- FAMILY LIFE, American Institute of Family Relations, March, 1949. *The Practice of Marriage Counseling*.
- JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY, March, 1949. *Education for Family Living*, Mabel Grier Lesser and Samuel Tubbe Robbins; *Education for Family Life* (New Jersey), Mabel Grier Lesser; *Education for Happy Family Living* (Utah), Wayne J. Anderson; *Education for Responsible Parenthood* (Mississippi), Samuel Tubbe Robbins; *A Community Social-Hygiene Education Program* (San Diego), G. Gage Wetherill; *Advanced Life Science in the Bronxville Schools* (New York), Howard V. Funk; *Trends in Family-Life Education*, William F. Snow.
- JOURNAL OF HOME ECONOMICS, March, 1949. *Education for Family Living in Japan*, D. S. Lewis; *Home Management Is a Family Affair*, I. H. Gross and Esther Everett.
- MARRIAGE AND FAMILY LIVING, Journal of the National Council on Family Relations, Spring, 1949. *Marriage Education and Marriage Counseling in the United States*, Abraham Stone; *Some Approaches to Education for Family Living for Secondary Schools*, W. D. Perry; *How Can the Secondary Schools*

- Improve Marriage and Family Life Education?*, Alberta M. Livingston; *What Is Being Done in Marriage and Family Life Education in the Schools?*, Mary E. York; *Teaching Family Relationships in High School*, Mildred I. Morgan; *Education for Marriage and Family Life in the Schools*, Alice B. Lorenz; *Rôle of the Community in Marriage Education and Marriage Counseling*, P. K. Houdek.
- NATIONAL PARENT-TEACHER, April, 1949. *Will They Be Ready for Marriage?*, Mrs. Emily B. H. Mudd. Homemaking skills essential to boys as well as to girls for a successful marriage. Personal and social attitudes largely a result parents' example of a happy marriage.
- PARENTS' MAGAZINE, March, 1949. *Father's Part in Sex Education*, Norman Kelman, M.D.

Youth in the World Today

- THE ATLANTIC, March, 1949. *There Is No Average Boy*, Roswell J. Gallagher, M.D. There is a wide range within which physical, intellectual and personality attributes are normal, and each boy will mature at his own rate.
- GENERAL FEDERATION CLUBWOMAN, March, 1949. *A Workshop Is the Answer*, Stella Scurlock. A Workshop for youth as the way of gaining skill in developing the Youth Conservation Program in clubs and in preventing juvenile delinquency.
- April, 1949. General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. *Youth Conservation: Act It Out—Talk It Over*, Lydia Ann Lynde. Some suggestions for youth conservation programs.
- THIS WEEK MAGAZINE, April 10, 1949. *What Makes Good Girls "Bad?"*, Howard Whitman. A popular summary of the report from the San Francisco Psychiatric Clinic, "A Psychiatric Approach to the Treatment of Promiscuity." ASHA Pub. No. A-741. 75¢.
- YOUTH SERVICE NEWS, April, 1949. *Delinquency in State Is Below Pre-War Level: New York's Trend under Nation's*.

Health Education

- THE JOURNAL LANCET, February, 1949. *Psychotherapy in a College Health Center*, Dana L. Farnsworth, M.D.
- LIBRARY JOURNAL, March 15, 1949. *Your Patrons Need Films*, Glen Burch. Films as educational instruments and how to make them more easily accessible.

Public Health and Medical

- AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, March, 1949. *Psychosexual Factors in the Paranoid Phenomena*, H. R. Klein, M.D., and W. A. Horowitz, M.D.
- ARCHIVES OF INTERNAL MEDICINE, January, 1949. *Syphilis; a Review of Recent Literature*, H. A. Tucker.
- CANADIAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, February, 1949. *Two Years' Experience with Delayed Gonococcus Cultures*, Maurice Saint-Martin, M.D.
- HOSPITAL CORPS QUARTERLY, February, 1949. *Venereal Disease Control Program*, Edward N. Horner. Sex education aspects of Navy efforts.
- JOURNAL OF SOCIAL CASEWORK, April, 1949. *Psychiatric Interpretation of the Growth Process, Part II. Latency and Adolescence*, Helen Ross and Adelaide M. Johnson, M.D.
- JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY, March, 1949. *Quantitative Serologic Tests for Syphilis*, A. J. Casselman, M.D.
- THE JOURNAL OF VENereal DISEASE INFORMATION, April, 1949. *Penicillin in the Treatment of Syphilis in Pregnancy*, H. N. Cole, M.D., Frederick Plotke, M.D., Evan W. Thomas, M.D., Kenneth H. Jenkins, Biostatistician; *A Quantitative Turbidimetric Method for the Determination of Spinal Fluid Protein*, Hilfred N. Bossak, Arthur A. Rosenberg, Ad Harris; *Preservation and Inoculation Studies on Treponema pallidum*, Charlotte McLeod, R. C. Arnold; *Out-Patient Attendance of Early Syphilis Patients Treated by Private Physicians in Vermont*, R. B. Aiken, M.D.
- NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, March, 1949. *Syphilis*, G. M. Crawford, M.D. (to be concluded).
- OREGON HEALTH BULLETIN, Oregon State Board of Health, March 16, 1949. Venereal disease case chart by counties for January.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Last Month.—The April JOURNAL—*A Progress Report in the Case of the People vs. the Prostitution "Racket"* has aroused much interest. . . . Reprints are available of the main articles. . . . *The State of the Union Regarding Commercialized Prostitution* is Pub. A-766. . . . *Milestones 1866 to 1948* is Pub. A-396. . . . *The World Situation* is Pub. A-768. *Each of these 10 cents a copy, \$1.00 a dozen.* A few of the whole number may be had for 35 cents a copy.

This Month.—*Mutual Responsibilities of the Community, the Armed Forces and the Serviceman*, which occupies our main article space this month, will be reprinted for continued distribution. Please let us know your needs to help in our estimate of quantity needed.

Next Month.—The June JOURNAL will be our 16th Annual Library Number, with the usual grist of Book Reviews grouped by the social hygiene fields to which the various titles relate. . . . *Family Life Education* will be given also priority in this number. . . . Some of the articles: *What Are We Educating for Marriage*, by Prof. James

H. S. Bossard (This is also preprinted as Pub. A-761, 10 cents) . . . *Home Builders Are World Builders*, Rev. L. Foster Wood . . . *Family Life Education: A Suggested Program*, Dr. Ralph G. Eckert . . . *Responsibility of the School for Sex Education*, Perry Dunlap Smith . . . *Education for Marriage and Guidance for Family Life in New York City*, J. A. Goldberg . . . *Matrology and Patrology at the University of Utah*, Dr. Alma Nemir . . . *The What-When-How of Sex Education: A Socio-drama* . . . 35 cents a copy as usual. Better order early.

Have You Had Your Copy? The new report on the San Francisco Experiment, entitled *A Psychiatric Approach to the Treatment of Promiscuity* is attracting wide attention . . . Dr. Richard Koch, San Francisco Director and impresario of this project, reports that local interest is as lively as here in the east. . . . Authors Safler-Corrigain-Fein and Bradway did a good job in writing the story as well as doing the research. . . . If you have not yet secured a copy, NOW is the time. 90 pp. Heavy paper cover. 75 cents a copy.

For these and other publications and materials on social hygiene write
Publications Service

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION
1790 Broadway - - - New York 19, N. Y.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION:

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 43 of the Membership Corporation Law of the State of New York, notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the members of the Association will be held on the 9th day of June, 1949, at 11 A.M., at 1790 Broadway, New York.

This meeting is called by the President and Executive Committee of the Association, under By-Laws, Article III, Section 1.

Its purpose is to amend Article II of the Constitution and to secure specific authorization to have the Certificate of Incorporation amended correspondingly, under the procedure set out in Section 30 of the Membership Corporations Law. The reason for the amendments is to remove from Constitution and Certificate certain provisions which legal counsel of the Association believe may affect adversely its situation under certain tax laws. A copy of the proposed amendment will be sent on request.

MRS. DAVID C. PRINCE
Secretary

THE AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION

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